

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST R4

BRAZIL

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANEEL	Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica (Brazilian Federal Power Regulatory Agency)
BNDES	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Social (National Social Development Bank)
CAs	Cooperating Agencies
CEPEO	Importação e Comércio de Insumos Farmacêuticos Ltda.
CI	Conservation International
CTOs	Cognizant Technical Officer
CYP	Couples Year of Protection
DAEC98	Development Assistance Executive Committee
DHS	Demography Health Survey
DKT	DKT do Brasil
Eletrobras	Centrais Elétricas do Brasil S.A. (Brazilian National Holding Power Utility)
ESCOS	Energy Service Companies
FLONA	Floresta Nacional (National Forest)
FSN/PSC	Foreign Service National/Personal Services Contract
FUNBIO	Fundo Nacional para a Biodiversidade (National Fund for Biodiversity)
FVA	Fundação Vitória Amazônica (Vitoria Amazonica Foundation)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
IE&C	Information, Education and Communication
IESB	Instituto de Estudos Sócio Ambientais do Sul da Bahia (Institute for Socio-Environmental Studies of Southern Bahia)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPAM	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Amazon Environmental Research Institute)
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IR	Intermediate Result
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IVP	International Visitor's Program
JHPIEGO	The Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health
MPP	Mission Program Plan
MW	megawatt
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PHN	Population Health and Nutrition
Pommar	Prevenção Orientada a Meninos e Meninas em Risco
PPG-7	The G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Amazon
PROCEL	Programa Nacional de Combate ao Desperdício de Energia, National Program for Energy Efficiency
PROQUALI	PROQUALI Project
REPSO	Renewable Energy Project Support Office, Winrock International

RGR	Reserva Global de Reversão (Global Guarantee Reserve Fund)
SMSE	IDB's initiative for Sustainable Markets for Sustainable Energy
SO	Strategic Objective
SOMARC	Social Marketing for Change
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TCN	Third Country National
TFF	Tropical Forest Foundation
UNAIDS	Jointed United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS PAHO-Pan-American Health Organization
UNIMED	UNIMED Clinic
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHRC	Woods Hole Research Center
WID	Women in Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Many of the factors cited in last year's R-4 continue to affect Brazil's attempts to foster sustainable development and address the issues of global concern, the rationale for the USAID program in Brazil. While Brazil is among the more developed countries assisted by USAID, national-level statistics mask the very clear regional inequality that exists within this continent-sized country. USAID/Brazil, therefore, concentrates its assistance in the poorest region of Brazil -- the Northeast. For example national-level GNP per capita is \$5,240; in the Northeast with 29% of Brazil's population, it is \$2,559, or half of the national average. This is a third of the \$7,212 in the Southeast (UNDP, 1996). Similarly, the national total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.5; in the Northeast it is 3.1. Infant mortality (0-11 months) is 48/1000 for Brazil as a whole; for the Northeast it is 74/1000 (DHS, 1996). Thus, 30% of Brazil's population, assisted by USAID, live in conditions inferior to those of the national average and far worse than the prosperous Southeast, including Rio and Sao Paulo, that many casual observers picture as Brazil.

Over 45 million people live in Northeast Brazil, 29% of the national population.

By comparison, 33 million people live in all the countries of Central America.

Commitment to the goals of the Summit to reduce poverty in the hemisphere by half and other regional initiatives to reduce maternal and infant mortality requires commitment from USAID to work in Brazil, and in particular to work in the Northeast region.

Economic stability was threatened late last year and in early 1998 during the far-eastern financial markets' crisis. However, swift, decisive action by the GOB, enabled Brazil to weather the repeated waves of unrest with its financial, stock, and exchange markets largely unaffected. This is a result of severe measures that the government took in 1997. These included: sanitizing the banking sector, through Central Bank intervention and forced mergers; maintaining a healthy foreign reserves situation (more than \$50b); and taking swift financial measures, which included doubling of interest rates to 38% and drastic cuts in government expenditures. These measures have caused a mild recession and severe cuts in the government's investment budget and social sector spending. However, even in an election year, the Cardoso government continues to emphasize sound economic management and structural reform, but is hampered by entrenched bureaucracies, political party pressures, and business elites all of whom benefit from the corporate state. The government recently secured major victories with passage of social security reform, money laundering legislation, and an environmental crimes bill. Emphasis will continue in 1998 on second stage social security reforms, labor law liberalization, and tax policy simplification and consolidation.

A recent (3/4/98) poll by the weekly news magazine *Veja* shows that president Cardoso has a 63% approval rating among voters, though the survey also points out that he is viewed as better

at dealing with the economy than with social sector problems. In part this is because economic stabilization has increased unemployment, and the lack of meaningful labor law and social security reform, which was only recently approved, have severely constrained new job creation as business adjusts to more open, competitive market mechanisms. All of these factors contribute to continued profound social and economic inequalities and some of the worst income distribution indicators in the world.

The government has made a strong effort with the start of the 1998 school year to have all children in school, making impressive gains in enrollment up through age 14. However, the use of approximately 40% of government education resources to support public higher education, which provides education for only 12% of the population, 70% of whom studied in private secondary schools, perpetuates a major imbalance in the education sector.

Public health care continues as a major problem, both in terms of coverage (only 30% of the population have private health insurance) and high cost. The GOB appears to be no longer willing to continue pouring money into an inefficient public system, and the Minister of Health is now admitting that the government can no longer aspire to becoming a capable provider of health services. It can only guarantee health by regulation and inspection of services offered by private initiative. Health insurance is now being opened to foreign investment, which greatly accelerates the changes already occurring and offers the government increased flexibility. While great strides have been made in improving family planning services and AIDS education and prevention programs, AIDS treatment costs threaten to overwhelm the public system and further reduce resources available for preventable diseases and basic health care.

The environment is an area where the GOB has made much progress over the last year, committing to set aside 10% of tropical forests as protected lands and requiring that at least 50% of all private Amazon land holdings be kept in forest. However, alarming new deforestation statistics recently released for 1996 and through September of 1997 are a cause for grave concern. This information combined with the fact that the Amazon dry season which begins in September is more severe than normal this year due to *El Niño* effects. Burning since September 1997 has been widespread and seems to indicate substantial increases in land clearing activity.

The anecdotal nature of this information and the absence of firm statistics, however, makes it impossible to determine if this burning represents activity on already cleared land or new clearing of forest. Detailed satellite-based analysis of deforestation data for the period September 1997 - 1998 will not be available until later this year. The recently released data on Amazon

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deforestation for 1996 and 1997 (September to September of each year) showed sharp and alarming increases in Amazon deforestation. Initial GOB interpretation as to the causes were the increased economic activity due to economic stabilization and significant increases in small farmer activity in the Amazon, rather than increased deforestation. This interpretation is at odds with the views of both international NGOs such as WWF, TNC, and Woods Hole Research Center, as well as many local NGOs. Continued international financial support for the G-7 Pilot Program (PPG-7) for the Amazon will depend on timely and accurate deforestation information and effective control.

The U.S. has gained a leadership role in the PPG-7 discussions with the G-7 and the GOB through our NGO-based, on-the-ground, technical work on Amazon deforestation and burning, protected lands management, and sustainable forest development. Provision of an additional \$10m to the PPG-7 last year reinforced our position of recognized technical excellence and clearly established our right to a position at the policy level discussions. We expect to further strengthen this position by

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gaining formal recognition that our bilateral environmental program's financial and technical contributions explicitly support the objectives of the PPG-7. Proposed debt forgiveness legislation, which names Brazil and is now before the U.S. Congress, could become an important tool to leverage additional resources and further our global concerns in Brazil.

The Common Agenda Agreement between Brazil and the U.S. has strengthened support for our environmental activities in Brazil and furthered Brazil/U.S. cooperation internationally. The recent Kyoto conference was a demonstration as to how this mechanism helped us jointly arrive at an acceptable position. Although Brazil showed historic reluctance to Joint Implementation type mechanisms, it was the Brazilian delegation at Kyoto that proposed Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The range of actions developed under the USAID/Brazil environment program, by their practical problem-solving nature, are prime candidates for consideration as options under the CDM, as defined in the Kyoto Protocol, and USAID/Brazil will actively pursue opportunities to engage Brazil in investment opportunities that reduce the risk of climate change. We expect that this year's annual Common Agenda meeting in late March, will continue this collaboration and provide the forum to discuss pilot activities under the CDM and the start-up of USAID's clean energy activities in Brazil.

Brazil has been identified as a key climate change country as part of the new USAID climate change initiative. Environmental actions initiated by USAID/Brazil in 1990 as part of the original GCC Program were designed to reduce deforestation and burning while retaining carbon sequestration in the Brazilian Amazon, the largest tropical forest in the world. In 1995 USAID/Brazil expanded its GCC efforts, adding activities in the area of renewable electric energy and energy efficiency. USAID/Brazil's FY 1998-2002 Strategic Plan defines two Strategic

Objectives in the environment goal area, one directed to sound land use, addressing principally carbon sinks, and the other dealing with sound energy production and use, addressing potential growth in CO₂ emissions as Brazil's economy expands.

Basic and applied research developed by USAID environment program partners provide an unequalled opportunity to improve accuracy and precision of reporting on the science of climate change. Research conducted at long-term ecological observation sites (which are also the sites of USAID climate change mitigation interventions) has already contributed to major breakthroughs in understanding of the role of deep rooting on the carbon balance in tropical soils, the effects of forest fragmentation on biomass collapse in tropical landscapes, and vulnerability to fire of otherwise fire-resistant evergreen forests subjected to El Niño related drought stress. USAID/Brazil expects to work with G/ENV to take advantage of pioneering land use research and energy actions in Brazil to improve the understanding of extreme climatic events and to quantify important collateral benefits to climate change actions, such as the improvement in air quality from reduced burning and Brazil's continued use of low CO₂ emitting alternative fuels. USAID/Brazil also expects to play a facilitating role in other major USG climate change actions directed to Brazil such as the \$25 million NASA contribution to the Brazilian-led LBA (large scale biosphere-atmosphere experiment in Amazonia).

A. Bulletized list of accomplishments

SO1 - ENVIRONMENT

- * With world attention drawn to the severe El Niño drought and subsequent burning in the Brazilian Amazon in late 1997, a USAID funded survey quantifying property damage to Amazon landholders prompted the Brazilian government to expand fire surveillance efforts and release much-delayed statistics on deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.
- * In December 1997 President Cardoso announced the commitment to set aside at least 10% of Brazil's tropical forests as conservation units by the year 2000, meeting a major conservation challenge targeted by USAID environment partners.
- * In October 1997 at the G-7 Pilot Program Participants Meeting, the State of Amazonas announced creation of the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve, the largest protected tropical forest area in South America, adjacent to USAID-supported Jaú National Park, providing a corridor of biodiversity protection for almost 6 million hectares of rain forest.
- * President Clinton announced during his October 1997 visit to Brazil a commitment of \$10 million in USAID funds to the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (PPG-7) for use in research directed to conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests.
- * The new Fire Control Decree (regulatory measure under Brazil's Forest Code) under preparation by the Brazilian government for submission to Congress, incorporates USAID-funded community-developed fire control measures adapted to fire threats faced by small farmers in forest settings.
- * Core environmental directives in the new Para State Environmental Plan (Plano Estadual Ambiental) were derived from policy strategies recommended by local USAID supported NGOs.
- * Mid-March 1998 El Niño-driven fires burning out of control in the savanna/forest interface of Brazil's northernmost Amazon state, Roraima, are being fought by a fire brigade from the state of Rio de Janeiro, trained in brush fire control by U.S. Forest Service with USAID support.

SO2 - ENERGY

- * A regulatory partnership was established between Brazil's new Electric Energy Regulatory Agency, ANEEL, and the state regulatory commissions of Florida, Iowa, and Oregon..
- * USAID is actively engaged with the IDB in defining possible actions under the IDB's new Sustainable Markets, Sustainable Energy (SMSE) program in Brazil.
- * USAID funded assistance to the GOB has been critical to development of a \$150M loan request to the WB for energy efficiency and a \$200M loan for decentralized, clean energy for

60,000 rural customers.

SO3 - AIDS

*Adoption of Sao Paulo night school pilot program for replication throughout Sao Paulo State. MOH/World Bank funded 300,000 copies of program's brochure for national distribution;

*Integrated intervention in AIDS capital, Santos, reduced incidence of AIDS from 287 per 100,000 to 60 per 100,000. Regarded by MOH as model program;

*Among men having sex with men (MWM), consistent use of condoms increased from 21.3% in 1989 to 93% in 1995. Approach is being replicated by other NGOs working with this population;

*Training of 2,000 health care professionals from Rio, Santos, Ceara and Bahia in the syndromic management of STIs;

*Development of Health Information Systems in the state of Rio de Janeiro and Santos city for decentralization of STI services;

*Education interventions reached 1.3 million individuals on behavior change and distributed over 7 million BCC materials;

*DKT condom social marketing program fostered growth in market from 50 million to 200 million between 1992 and 1996;

*Strengthened capacity of Brazilian research institutions to conduct sexual behavior studies in risk populations;

*Publication of STD Program handbook in Portuguese

SO4 - FAMILY PLANNING

* BEMFAM, the national IPPF affiliate, has increased its sustainability from 54% to 60% between 1996 and 1997 respectively, with 40% of its PROSEX condom sales purchased by the Brazilian Government for public sector consumption.

* CEPEO's sustainability through social marketing activities, primarily for IUDs, has increased from 70% in 1996 to 83% in 1997, and 98% sustainability is projected for 1998. It is the fourth largest IUD sales program in the world.

* The State of Bahia has committed the amount of US\$ 3 million to purchase contraceptive commodities in 1998.

* The proportion of service sites with injectable contraceptives increased to from none available in 1996, to 22% of sites in Fortaleza and 9% of sites in Ceara state as a whole in 1997.

* The Bahia state fertility rate went from being the highest in the Northeast region in 1991, to being the lowest in the region in 1997.

* Service sites with Proquali interventions reported a fourfold increase in the number of family planning service users between 1996 and 1997.

* In interior/rural service sites in Ceara state, there has been a 59% increase in IEC activities and a 75% increase in supervision visits between 1996 and 1997.

SpO1 - AT RISK YOUTH

* 77% of at-risk and street children and youth assisted by USAID attending formal school; out of those, 87% promoted to the next grade, nearly twice as much as the national average of 49%.

* The GOB and the Brazilian Foreign Ministry endorse the "Letter of Brasilia", elaborated by a group of human rights specialists in a USAID/UNICEF-sponsored seminar. The Letter was presented as the GOB's official document in the Stockholm Summit on Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

* As a result of USAID's assistance, out of some 1,000 adolescent girls assisted by Coletivo Mulher Vida, less than 1% reported cases of pregnancy and no girls were involved in prostitution.

* As a result of USAID's support to the Bahia campaign against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, 371 legal inquiries have been initiated to assess responsibilities in cases of sexual abuse in Salvador.

SpO2 - ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

* A visit of a group of senior Brazilian federal and state police and prosecutors to the U.S. in May 1997, for orientation and visits to several functioning task forces.

* Since September 1998, we have been providing assistance to the GOB in developing policies, procedures, and practices for the development and implementation of organized crime task forces.

* On March 30, 1998, the program will provide training to 10 federal police, 10 federal prosecutors and to 10 auditors from SRF - Brazilian IRS, Central Bank, and CVM - Brazilian Stock Market Commission, who will establish task forces for investigating organized crime.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Approval of USAID/Brazil results frameworks in the area of women's reproductive health, AIDS prevention, and at-risk youth involved categorical exclusions under IEEs. Energy activities developed under the new energy SO strategy will be subject to an IEE to be carried out in late 1998, taking into account possible environmental impacts of renewable energy projects, especially in the areas of utilization of biomass waste in the timber and sugar and alcohol sectors and effects of small hydroelectric impoundments on biodiversity.

Terms of reference are being prepared for analysis later in 1998 of possible environmental impact of USAID sponsored forest management activities in the Brazilian Amazon. Although an environmental assessment of the AMAZON/WWF model was completed in 1993, field training sites managed by the Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) were not in place at the time. It should be pointed out that TFF manages its harvest sites for the sole purpose of training individuals in reduced impact forest management. TFF study sites are selected for close collaboration with EMBRAPA, AMAZON, and Museu Goeldi scientists, IBAMA foresters, US Forest Service researchers, and IPAM/Woods Hole Research Center scientists for monitoring post-harvest impact on the harvest sites.

II. PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES

1. Summary Table

Objective Name	Rating	Evaluation findings
SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.	Met	A major GOB commitment was made to protect 10% of Brazil's tropical forests by the year 2000 (current figures are 3.8% for the Amazon; 0.5% for Atlantic Forest). Brazil's first environmental crimes bill was enacted.
SO2 - Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. (Former SpO3 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.)	Exceeded	In 1997, following a recommendation by USAID, the federal power regulatory agency, ANEEL, has established provisions in every new utility licensing contract that target 1% of gross annual utility revenues to energy efficiency programs, estimated at 198 million dollars per year.
SO3 - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target areas.	N/A	Transition phase. No targets.
SO4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.	Exceeded	The number of health facilities offering family planning in Ceará state increased from 36% to 48% between 1993 and 1997. (Situation Analysis, 1997)
SPO1 - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.	Exceeded	87% approval rate in formal school of children and adolescents assisted. As compared to the national average of 49%.
SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime.	Failed to meet	
Percent funding through NGOs and PVOs: FY98 100%; FY99 100%; FY00 100%		

II. Progress Toward Objectives

A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable land use adopted beyond target areas.

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The USAID/Brazil Environment Strategic Objective is of highest priority within the U.S. Embassy in Brazil and is directly linked to the Mission's MPP Goal 3 "to optimize Brazilian cooperation in achieving U.S. global and hemispheric objectives." The Environment SO seeks environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use. It is also linked to the Mission's MPP Goal 1 "to promote the expansion of democratic values and institutions in Brazil" through the financial assistance provided directly to NGO activities based on the belief that strengthening civil society is the way to find innovative and cost effective solutions to environmental and development problems.

Results from USAID/Brazil's environment program continue to have an impact well beyond targeted geographic areas and increasingly form the basis for environmental policy decisions on the part of state and federal government. The occurrence of a severe El Niño drought throughout much of the Brazilian Amazon in late 1997 demonstrated both the vulnerability of tropical forests to fire and the capability of USAID

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environmental partners to provide information to direct public and private sector actions to address the threat that these fires represent. For the first time, researchers observed burning in intact primary forests adjacent to cleared areas. Biomass collapse in landscapes fragmented by patches of forest clearing, typical of the Amazon frontier, was shown to be a significant potential source of greenhouse gas emissions. It is estimated that as much as half the Brazilian Amazon may have been flammable during the recent El Niño event, a reminder of the susceptibility of fragile ecosystems to the kind of severe weather events that are expected to occur with further global warming.

After considerable pressure from USAID and other donors, in January 1998 the Brazilian government released the much-delayed statistics on deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon for the years 1995, 1996, and a linear (partial sample) estimate for 1997. Measurements of incremental clearing showed an alarming increase from 15,000 km² cleared in 1994 to almost 30,000 km² cleared in 1995, the highest deforestation level ever recorded for the Brazilian Amazon. Although deforestation was shown to decrease in 1996 to 18,000km² and was estimated to drop even further to 13,000km² in 1997, the results are troubling. First, the bulk of clearing was detected in relatively small areas less than 100 hectares in size, and was speculated to be attributable to slash and burn clearing by small land holders. Second, the largest amount of

forest clearing was detected in the state of Mato Grosso (where no USAID partnerships exist) in forested areas in transformation to agriculture, intermingled with areas of selective logging. The Brazilian government attributed the drastic increase in deforestation to increased economic prosperity of private land holders enjoying the first real economic stability in decades. Since clearing of areas smaller than 100 hectares in size does not require licensing, the government absolved itself of any lapse in environmental enforcement.

Results from a study of fire damage on the Amazon frontier, which was sponsored by USAID and the World Bank, and conducted by researchers at IPAM (the Amazon Environmental Research Institute) in association with the Woods Hole Research Center, reveal a complex relationship between forest clearings, forests damaged by traditional selective logging, and accidental fire. Accidental fire damage to standing forests (known as ground fires), undetected by most satellite imagery, was discovered to be much more widespread than previously reported. Clearings as large as 100 hectares in size, rather than representing small land holders conducting subsistence agriculture, are typical of forests felled for pasture formation and land speculation. Also, the perceived threat to large holdings from Brazil's militant "landless" movement appears to be driving land owners to conduct pre-emptive clearing to show "productive use."

The USAID strategy is to seek to understand fire behavior and to address the pressure to clear additional primary forest in the Brazilian Amazon with effective actions that reduce the need for clearing additional land. One of these successful actions is participative community-based fire control measures to reduce accidental fire damage. For example, results from the Rio Capim farming communities where IPAM/Woods Hole researchers demonstrate alternatives to slash and burn farming, showed a 35% reduction in deforestation as subsistence farmers shifted attention away from clearing additional primary forests to crop production on lands prepared from fallow forests. Broadcast of 36 educational radio spots prepared by IPAM/Woods Hole through the WWF "Natureza Viva" radio program describing fire prevention and control practices for small holders reached listeners throughout the Amazon during peak fire risk of the recent El Niño drought. Several municipal governments in the Amazon paid for air time for hourly broadcast of these fire vignettes, demonstrating local commitment to control fires.

Results from the Rio Capim farming communities showed a 35% reduction in deforestation as subsistence farmers shifted attention away from clearing additional primary forests to crop production on lands prepared from fallow forests.

Even though component projects of the G-7 financed Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Amazon (PPG-7) are only now moving to full implementation (a new U.S. contribution announced by President Clinton in October 1997 will add \$10 million to PPG-7 science efforts), there is already evidence of results stemming from this multilateral effort. A recent example is the announcement made by the Governor of the State of Amazonas (slightly larger than Alaska) at the October 1997 PPG-7 Participant's Meeting in Manaus of the creation of the 2.35 million hectare Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve. The reserve is adjacent to Jaú National Park

(WWF/USAID park management initiative) and forms a contiguous biodiversity conservation corridor covering almost 6 million hectares of tropical forest in the heart of the Brazilian Amazon. The act of creating this new state-level sustainable development reserve, a new form of conservation unit in Brazil that allows for permanence of native populations and their participation in its management and conservation, translated the PPG-7 concept of biodiversity corridors (strategic areas for conserving maximum biodiversity through a series of complementary activities carried out by diverse stakeholders) into action and expanded USAID efforts well beyond the original target conservation unit. WWF partner Fundação Vitória Amazônica (FVA) recently completed negotiations with federal park authorities and residents on FVA's proposed management plan for Jaú National Park, taking an important step toward assuring effective protection of the eastern-most portion of this new Central Amazon Conservation Corridor.

President Cardoso announced a landmark decision in December 1997 to join World Wildlife Fund's Forest for Life Campaign, committing Brazil to conservation of at least 10% of its tropical forests by the year 2000.

President Cardoso announced a landmark decision in December 1997 to join World Wildlife Fund's Forest for Life Campaign, committing Brazil to conservation of at least 10% of its tropical forests by the year 2000. The PPG-7 process of defining key "biodiversity corridors" in the Brazilian Amazon and Atlantic Forest and USAID support for participatory conservation management are helping to assure that new conservation units are effectively protected.

During the February 1998 USAID/Brazil environmental coordination meeting, the Governor of Bahia stated his active support for the "Corridor of Discovery," a conservation effort anchored on the north by the recently-created Serra do Conduru State Park. Conservation International and local partner IESB leveraged funds from an IDB tourism development loan to create this park. In a significant shift in attitude, the state government that in the past sided with loggers cutting away at what little remains of the most species-diverse forest in the world, is actively pursuing options to acquire major forest remnants in Southern Bahia for a new state park in the exact location where Pedro Álvares Cabral first sighted land in 1500. USAID support for CI/IESB actions has turned the tide in Bahia towards recognition of the native forest as an economic benefit in its own right.

In the Brazilian Amazon, timber harvesting is a major economic force, second only to mining in income generation. Although controversy still exists in the conservation community about the feasibility of any form of "sustainable" tropical forest management, logging will continue because of internal and increasing international demand for wood and thus, the risk of widespread ecosystem damage from unchecked traditional destructive logging continues to grow. In June 1997, the GOB leaked a report claiming that 80% of the logging in the Amazon is basically illegal, meaning that forest management plans filed by land owners are either falsified or never put into practice. There is increasing evidence that Asian logging firms are establishing a foothold in the Brazilian Amazon, principally through purchases of existing Brazilian timber

firms and forest holdings in the State of Amazonas. A Brazilian Parliamentary Commission on illegal logging consulted frequently with USAID partners WWF and IMAZON to gain a better understanding of the timber sector and specifically details on timber certification and the USAID supported Paragominas reduced impact forest management model. In January 1998, IMAZON and WWF released the forest management manual that fully describes this model. Hands-on training in reduced impact harvest was carried out for the first time in 1997 by USAID grantee Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) inside a Brazilian national forest, FLONA Tapajós.

During the February 1998 environment partners coordination meeting mentioned above, agreement was reached on a strategy for collection of SO level indicators that will vary the geographic scope of "beyond target areas" depending on the nature of the indicator. For the number of forest sites that adopt sustainable logging models, the universe will be forested areas within the 11,000 square kilometers of forest logged each year in the area defined by the GOB as the "Legal Amazon"; and tracking will be linked to individuals trained in reduced impact harvest practices. Tracking of the number of conservation units beyond target areas in which government or private owners adopt aspects of sustainable management systems will focus on conservation units where USAID partners are working without direct support. And the number of families outside target areas who have adopted sustainable management systems will be tracked in areas bordering USAID-supported target areas. Importantly, a consensus was reached that this new strategy for SO level indicator tracking will also guide the dissemination actions of USAID partners. The SO1 indicators table lists the new SO level indicator baselines and targets, definition of terms, a brief description of methodology, and dates and levels through 2003. Data collection will be carried out by partner organizations with existing funds. Funds will not necessarily be from USAID grants; partners will draw upon matching funds to cover the expense of field trips, interviews and workshops to collect the data.

At the IR level, environmental activities met or were slightly lower than planned levels. Full explanations are presented in the IR results tables. Corrective actions are being taken as part of expanded dissemination efforts of the groups involved. On reported shortcomings on institutional strengthening (indicator 1.2-a), it should be pointed out that both Vitória Amazônica Foundation from the State of Amazonas and SOS Amazônia from the State of Acre had excellent proposals selected in the first round of competition for the GEF-funded (FUNBIO) biodiversity grants. Another partner from the State of Acre, PESACRE, was unable to achieve the planned target for one specific site for the indicator 1.1-a (sustainable management systems developed and validated), because working with indigenous communities proved much more difficult than anticipated. PESACRE will now modify its approach to dealing with indigenous communities. Although the planned level for 1997 for target policies (indicator 1.3-a) was not met, it should be pointed out that a major environmental policy that had not been listed; the federal environmental crimes bill, passed by Brazil's Congress, was signed into law on February 12, 1998. Even though the environmental crimes bill is not perfect, it is a major step forward in environmental policy and is a clear victory for NGO partners who have long lobbied for this law.

Quite a few USAID supported activities in Brazil received unexpected worldwide media coverage this past year. Most of the Woods Hole Research Center media coverage was in response to its

discovery that the drought of 1997 was severe enough to render primary forests in eastern Amazonia susceptible to fire. WWF activities supported by USAID in Brazil were also widely broadcast in TV and radio programs, and cited in many newspapers and magazines. USAID activities are often featured on the WWF radio program produced for the Amazon, "Natureza Viva," initially a weekly 90-minute show, but recently expanded to a daily 30-minute format. This has enhanced program outreach to 50,000 daily listeners. Targets for the dissemination indicator were far exceeded in 1997. Moreover, due to heavy investments in communication, WWF is constantly approached by the media as a source of information on technical subjects, including biodiversity, protected areas, forest management, forest policy, sustainable development, ecotourism and others that are directly linked to USAID supported areas. Finally, in late 1997, *VEJA*, the 5th highest circulation newsmagazine in the world, published a special edition on the Amazon featuring several USAID supported projects in Brazil as good examples of conservation initiatives. The special Amazon issue of *VEJA* had a record circulation of 1,200,000.

The environmental program has been quite successful in integrating gender into all projects and in institutionalizing gender within all partner institutions. A July 1997, two-day gender workshop was organized by USAID/Brazil in partnership with the USAID WID office (WIDTECH) to discuss gender within the environment projects of partner institutions. Specific objectives included discussing community diversity, participation, and concepts on gender, along with analyzing existing activities and how gender could be incorporated into ongoing programs. USAID/Brazil requested financial and technical assistance from WIDTECH to build on, and provide follow-up to, the gender and environment workshop. This \$50,000 proposal was approved by WIDTECH and is currently being implemented.

USAID/Brazil will continue to collaborate with the World Bank PPG-7 coordination unit in Brasilia on monitoring and analysis activities. Input has already been provided to the Bank on indicators for the science and technology component of the PPG-7, and USAID/Brazil environment officers will participate in the March 16-20 appraisal mission of the PPG-7 monitoring and analysis project. Since the \$300 million PPG-7 represents a universe of activities directed at the Brazilian Amazon and Atlantic Forest which is much larger than the scope of USAID actions, USAID/Brazil will track results of the Pilot Program and analyze their relevance to USAID-supported dissemination efforts for possible adjustment of USAID field actions or refinement of training interventions.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS THROUGH FY 2000 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

To achieve results targeted under the FY 1998-2003 strategic plan, a moderate increase in environment program funding is called for. Brazil is expected to define its biodiversity conservation strategy over the next year and investment opportunities are likely to develop under the Clean Development Mechanism. We plan to initiate pilot environmental actions of the type that USAID/Brazil has developed since 1990 to leverage further internal support in Brazil in biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

The sharp increase in deforestation registered in 1995 is a reminder that a strong economy is not

necessarily a healthy one for the environment or for long-term economic survival as long as outdated models of natural resource use are in place. Increasingly, USAID will need to work with the market to leverage investment in sound land use practices. The Brazilian environmental community is sensitive to the appearance that a globalized economy may be feeding transnational private sector actions that continue to drive deforestation. To the extent that the U.S. remains a major consumer of goods and services from tropical forests, USAID as the international development institution of the U.S. Government, has a responsibility to continue engagement in the search for lasting equitable solutions that stem the loss of these forests.

A.3. Performance Tables - SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil							
RESULT NAME: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.							
INDICATOR: SO1-a - Number of forest sites that adopt aspects of sustainable logging models in addition to target operations and the hectareage covered by such operations (i.e. hectares of forest harvested using sustainable logging methods)							
UNIT OF MEASURE: number of forest sites							
SOURCE: Survey of forest sites (WWF, TFF, USFS)							
Number of Forest Sites							
Year	1993-1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Planned	Baseline	32	42	57	77	102	127
Actual	27						
Number of Hectares (for reporting purpose only)							
Year	1993-1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Actual	N/A *						
<p>COMMENTS: Targets are set based on the number of logging sites that are harvested using sustainable timber harvesting techniques (the number of hectares covered by these logging sites will also be reported, but no specific targets will be set for area). "Forest sites" are defined as sites where logging is taking place and where a management plan has been written and is being applied. This will generally limit the focus to medium- to large-scale landowners, including groups of smaller landowners operating in a cooperative manner, in defining the target group for replication.</p> <p>USAID's broader dissemination activities will be supplemented by targeted efforts (e.g. training, workshops, site visits) aimed at informing individuals involved in logging of the results of USAID's pilot efforts in sustainable logging. The individuals trained will subsequently be surveyed (through a mailed questionnaire and telephone interviews) to identify "forest sites" in which sustainable logging practices have been adopted (i.e. sites where these "trainees" have applied the training received). USAID and its partners will carry out field visits to 10% of sites providing positive responses to verify the accuracy of the responses and validate the survey. In addition, USAID will count sustainable logged "forest sites" outside of the target replication group when it receives information on the adoption of such practices (through collaboration with the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Rain Forest). To be counted, forest sites would have to adopt at least three of the following aspects of sustainable logging: 1) the management plan is approved by IBAMA; 2) completion of a forest inventory and mapping of harvest sites; 3) adoption of a key practice (e.g., extraction routes/skid trails marked to felled trees, application of post-harvest treatments), and 4) training of logging crews and other staff in sustainable logging practices.</p> <p>In defining "beyond target areas", USAID is referring to forested areas within the area defined by the GOB as the "Legal Amazon." There are 11,000 square kilometers of forest logged each year in the Legal Amazon.</p> <p>Baseline consists of sites which adopted sustainable logging practices during previous years (1993-1997). USAID's logging model was initiated in 1993, so before 1993 there was no forest site using this model.</p> <p>* Hectareage for these sites is not available at present, but will be collected before the next R4.</p>							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil							
RESULT NAME: SO 1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas							
INDICATOR: SO1-b - Number of conservation units in which government or private owners adopt aspects of sustainable management systems in addition to target areas.							
UNIT OF MEASURE: number of conservation units							
SOURCE: Survey of conservation units (TNC, CI, WWF, USFS)							
Number of Conservation Units							
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Planned	Baseline	5	10	21	27	31	35
Actual	3						
Number of Hectares (for reporting purpose only)							
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Actual	262 ha						
<p>COMMENTS: This indicator will be used to report on the adoption of sustainable management practices in those conservation units that do not directly benefit from the USAID program (i.e., potential replicators). The primary candidates will be conservation units where USAID's partners are working without direct support (due to ease of monitoring the adoption of sustainable management practices in such areas). Conservation Units include National and State Parks, Biological Reserves, Extractive Reserves, National Forests, Private Natural Reserves (RPPNs). USAID's broader dissemination activities will be supplemented by targeted efforts (e.g., workshops and site visits) aimed at informing government officials and representatives of local NGOs operating in conservation units of the results of USAID's pilot efforts. These representatives will subsequently be surveyed (through questionnaires, site visits) to identify the extent to which sustainable management practices have been adopted. To be counted, conservation units would have to adopt the following aspects of sustainable management practices: 1) the management plan is approved by IBAMA; 2) implementation of management plan initiated (with participation by local communities/stakeholders where appropriate).</p> <p>The indicator for the number of sites is, in this case, even more important than the number of hectares covered by those sites. The strategy of USAID/Brazil and its partners will be to expand the sustainable management approach to a broad range of conservation units. Effectively managed conservation units in highly threatened regions such as the Atlantic Forest may carry greater weight than conservation units (which may be much larger in size) in the Amazon. The area covered by these units will also be reported, but no specific area targets will be set.</p>							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil							
RESULT NAME: SO 1 Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas							
INDICATOR: SO1-c - Number of families outside target area who have adopted improved sustainable management systems							
UNIT OF MEASURE: number of families							
SOURCE: USAID partners (UF, WHRC, CI)							
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Planned	Baseline	130	220	310	400	490	580
Actual	40						
<p>COMMENTS: The focus of this indicator is on the adoption of sustainable management systems in areas bordering USAID-supported target areas which were identified by our partners as being Northeastern Pará State, buffer zone of the Una Biological Reserve in Bahia State, and several communities in Acre and Rondonia state. While USAID's broad dissemination efforts (via radio and television) may actually have a significant indirect impact, it will be beyond USAID's capacity to measure it. By focusing primarily on areas bordering USAID-supported target areas, USAID can rely on its on-site partners for this information. The data collection monitoring will include a combination of field visits, reports, and follow-up contacts with producers or persons trained as extensionists.</p> <p>The sustainable management systems include agroforestry (cultivation of native fruit and oil-bearing trees), the intensification of agriculture, and fire management. The sustainable management systems will vary by USAID partners and, therefore, each partner will report to USAID rates of adoption beyond its target area based on a scale that is particular to their specific program area. In general the "adoption" will be determined by: 1) the selection and implementation of agroforestry, intensification of agriculture, or fire management system by local farmers; and 2) introduction of alternative products into local markets. Alternative products are those that are not traditionally traded in the market and are from endemic species, e.g. fruit trees such as pupunha, açaí and cupuaçu.</p>							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. **APPROVED:** 06/93 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Brazil

RESULT NAME: - IR 1.1 - Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas

INDICATOR: - IR 1.1-a Sustainable management systems developed and validated

UNIT OF MEASURE: number of sites meeting at least 80 percent of their annually established benchmarks divided by total number of sites receiving USAID support

SOURCE: USAID partners

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Planned	BASELINE	6/6	6/6	6/6		
Actual	6/6	5/6 *				

COMMENTS: This indicator is used to report on implementation of systems for agroforestry, intensification of agriculture and fire management. An index of steps constituting "implementation" is established for each site, together with a site-specific timetable for accomplishing each task (see index on following page). This index will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised annually based on implementation experience. Each site is reviewed to determine, based on the index, whether its implementation is "on schedule", i.e., whether it is meeting at least 80 percent of the benchmarks set at the beginning of the year. The performance of the program is reported as a ratio of the number of sites meeting their benchmarks divided by the total number of sites in which USAID-supported partners are working.

* Some of the steps planned for 1997 for the Apurinã Site were not achieved due to the inexperience of USAID's partner organization in working with indigenous communities. They applied the same methodology they were using with non-indigenous communities, which proved ineffective. Our partner is reviewing this issue and is planning a different approach.

INDEX FOR INDICATOR 1.1-a: Sustainable Management Systems developed and validated.						
Steps:	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6
	Del Rei	Capim River	Una	São Miguel	Novo Ideal	Apurinã
1. Participatory collection of information/planning completed	97	96	96	96	96	96
2. Market survey of "alternative products", i.e. those that are not traditionally traded in the market and are from endemic plant species, e.g., fruit trees, such as pupunha, açaí, and cupuaçu.	N/A	N/A	97	97	97	97
3. Training carried out at the local level in improved practices	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	N/A	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99
4. Site preparation and seedling production done by farmers	96/97	96/97/98/99	96/97/98	96	96	96
5. On farm system experimentation undertaken by farmers	96/97/98	96/97/98	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99
6. Selection and implementation of agroforestry, intensification of agriculture, or fire management system by local communities/farmers	97	98	97/98/99	96	96	96
7. Fire prevention procedures/ approaches carried out	96/97/98/99	97/98	N/A	97/98/99	97/98/99	97/98/99
8. Processing of products undertaken by local communities/farmers	N/A	N/A	N/A	96/97	96/97	96/97
9. Introduction of alternative products into local markets	N/A	97/98/99	97	98/99	96/97/98/99	97/98/99
10. Complementary production (i.e., non-timber forest products)	N/A	N/A	98	98/99	96/97/98/99	97/98/99
11. Cost/benefit monitoring survey completed	N/A	96/97/98/99	97	97/98/99	97/98/99	97/98/99
12. Social analysis completed (with an emphasis on gender)	96/97/98	96/97/98	98	97/98/99	97/98/99	97/98/99
Total number of farmers involved	30	21	24	75	120	60

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil						
RESULT - IR 1.1: Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas						
INDICATOR: IR 1.1-b Conservation unit and buffer zone management plan developed and validated.						
UNIT OF MEASURE: number of sites meeting at least 80 percent of their annually established benchmarks divided by total number of sites receiving USAID support (and area covered by "on-schedule" sites)						
SOURCE: USAID partners						
Ratio of Sites on-schedule to total sites						
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Planned	BASELINE	7/7	7/7	7/7		
Actual	7/7	7/7				
Size (in hectares) of "on-schedule" sites						
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Planned	BASELINE	5,277,078	5,277,078	5,277,078		
Actual	5,277,078	5,077,078 *				
<p>COMMENTS: The primary indicator, above, is used to report on the progress made in developing conservation unit and buffer zone management plans. An index of steps leading to the initiation of such management plans is defined for each site and a timetable is established for accomplishing each step (see following page). Progress at each site is reviewed to determine, based on the index, whether its implementation is "on schedule", i.e., whether it is meeting at least 80 percent of its benchmarks. The performance of the program is reported as a ratio of the number of sites meeting their benchmarks in terms of developing management plans, divided by the total number of sites in which USAID-supported partners are working.</p> <p>* In the case of the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve, our partner had planned to work in 1,000,000 hectares, but is currently managing only 800,000 ha.</p>						

INDEX FOR INDICATOR 1.1-b: Conservation unit and buffer zone management plan developed and validated.							
Index of conservation unit management	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
Steps:	Jaú National Park	Serra do Divisor Park	Cajari Extr. Reserve	Una Biological Reserve	Tapajós N.Forest	Guaraqueçaba Env.Protect. Area	Chico Mendes Extr.Res
1. Participation of community/stakeholders in diagnosis/initial survey	96	96/97	96	97	96	98	96/97/98/99
2. Participation of community/stakeholders in steps for elaboration of management plan	97	97	96	97	96	N/A	96/97/98/99
3. Information/data analysis carried out and maps prepared	98	96/97	97	97	96	98	96/97/98/99
4. Participatory management plan proposed	97	97/98	97	97	96	N/A	N/A
5. Management plan approved	98	98	97	98	96	N/A	N/A
6. Environmental education activities carried out	96/97/98/99	99	98/99	96/97	97	98	N/A
7. Implementation of management plan w/ participation of community/stakeholders initiated	98/99	98	98	98	97	98/99	N/A
8. Resource management initiated (ecotourism; palm heart, Brazil nut extraction)	N/A	99	98	98	98	98	N/A
9. Review and update of management plan	N/A	99	99	N/A	99	99	N/A
10. Participatory buffer zone management plan initiated	N/A	98/99	N/A	96	N/A	98	N/A
Total number of hectares	2,270,000	605,000	481,650	7,022	600,000	313,406	1,000,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil						
RESULT NAME: - IR 1.1 - Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas						
INDICATOR: - IR 1.1-c Low impact forest management systems developed and validated						
UNIT OF MEASURE: number of sites meeting at least 80 percent of their annually established benchmarks divided by total number of sites receiving USAID support						
SOURCE: USAID partners						
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Planned	BASELINE	3/3	3/3	3/3		
Actual	3/3	3/3				
COMMENTS: This indicator is used to report on the development and validation of low-impact forest management practices/steps. An index of steps constituting "adoption" is established for each site (the actual steps will be site-specific), together with a site-specific timetable for developing and validating each low impact forest management system (see index on following page). Progress at each site is reviewed annually to determine, based on the index, whether it is "on schedule", i.e., whether it has met at least 80 percent of its annually established benchmarks. The performance of the program is reported as a ratio of the number of sites "on schedule" divided by the total number of sites in which USAID-supported partners are working.						

INDEX FOR INDICATOR 1.1-C: Low Impact forest management systems developed and validated			
Index of adoption of low-impact forest management Management Practices/Steps:	Site 1 Paragominas	Site 2 Tapajós	Site 3 Cauaxi
1.General forest inventory completed	96	96	96
2. Community participation in the development of long-term forest management plan	N/A	96	N/A
3. Approval of long-term forest management plan by IBAMA	96	96	96
4. Pre-harvest inventory completed (100%)	96	97	96
5. Annual operating plan (with appropriate harvest technology) completed	96	97	96/97
6. Pre-harvest treatments applied	96	97	96
7. Establishment of permanent plots	96	96	96
8. Harvest crew trained in safe, low impact harvesting practices	N/A	97	96
9. Layout and construction of forest infrastructure	96	97	96
10.Low impact harvest with emphasis on worker safety completed	96	97	96/97
11.Post harvest silvicultural treatments and forest protection implemented	99	98	96/97/ 98
12.Re-measurement of permanent plots completed	97/99	98	96/97/ 98
13. Socio-economic and environmental analyses completed, documented, and published	99	98	98
Total number of hectares	100	400	500

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. **APPROVED:** 06/93 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Brazil

RESULT NAME: - IR 1.2 - Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

INDICATOR: - IR 1.2-a: Institutions strengthened

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of institutions meeting at least 80 percent of their annually established benchmarks divided by the total number of institutions involved

SOURCE: USAID partners

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Planned	BASELINE	9/9	9/9	9/9		
Actual	9/9	7/9 *				

COMMENTS: This indicator is used to report on the progress of institutional strengthening activities supported by USAID. An index of elements required to strengthen Brazilian environmental institutions has been developed for each institution (actual requirements will vary depending upon the institution), together with an institution-specific timetable for meeting each requirement (see index on following page). The progress of each institution will be reviewed annually to determine, based on the index, whether its institutional training program is "on schedule", i.e., whether it is meeting at least 80 percent of its annually established benchmarks. The performance of the program is reported as a ratio of the number of institutions "on schedule" divided by the total number of institutions with which USAID-supported partners are working.

* Two of the institutions (FVA and SOS Amazônia) were not able to meet 80% of their 97 established benchmarks. They both met only 71%. Both of the institutions were unable to attract funding from other sources in 1997, but they are in the process of preparing and submitting proposals to other donor agencies. In 1998 they will probably have funding sources other than USAID. FVA and SOS reached final competition for the FUNBIO biodiversity grants program, but funding was not available for their excellent proposal. SOS did not publish any publications in 97 and FVA did not hire a firm to audit the institution in 97. They are expected to accomplish these steps in 98.

INDEX FOR INDICATOR 1.2-a: Institutions strengthened									
Elements of Institutional Development/Definitions	COOP-CA	FVA	IESB	JUPARA	IPAM	PESACRE	SOS Amazônia	SPVS	IBAMA
1. Improved accounting system and ability to pass an audit -- Accounting system in place with supervision of accredited accountant and having passed at least one external audit	98	97	97	98	97	97/8/9	97	98	N/A
2. Ability to attract funding from other sources -- Having at least one proposal funded by an organization other than USAID in the previous year.	N/A	97/8/9	97/8/99	98/9	97	97/8/9	97/8	98	N/A
3. Publications produced -- Having at least one publication (scientific or not) in the past year.	99	97/8/9	97/8/9	99	97	97/8/9	97/8	99	98/9
4. Strategic planning tools in use -- strategic plan defined and being implemented.	98/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	99	98	97/8/9	97	98	99
5. Organizational visibility -- Participation in local, regional, state, or nation-wide environmental committees and/or established mechanisms of influencing public policy.	99	97/8/9	97/8/9	99	97	97/8/9	97	99	97
6. Technical capacity improved in information management and technologies (e.g., GIS)	98/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	97	97/8/9	97	99	97/8/9
7. Institutionalization of gender as part of institutions objectives and strategic planning	99	97/8/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	98	97/8/9	97/8	99	N/A

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil							
RESULT NAME - IR 1.2: Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened							
INDICATOR: IR 1.2-b Number of persons trained (those with and without a high school diploma).							
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of person-months of training given/Number of persons trained (cumulative)							
SOURCE: Grantee's reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, and TFF)							
Persons trained who do not have a high school diploma (person months of training/number of individuals trained/gender breakdown)							
Year	1991-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Planned	Baseline	115.4 p/m 1315 persons (480F;835M)	185.6 p/m 1582 persons (587F; 995M)	246.3 p/m 1872 persons (706F; 1166M)			
Actual	72.2 p/m 1138 persons (405F; 733M)	184.9 p/m * 1752 persons (574F;1178M)					
Persons trained who have a high school diploma (person months of training/number of individuals trained/gender breakdown)							
Year	1991-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Planned	Baseline	2503 p/m 1622 persons (778F; 844M)	3165.4 p/m 1876 persons (889F; 987M)	3871.4 p/m 2164 persons (1021F; 1143M)			
Actual	1932.8 p/m 1340 persons (654F; 686M)	2727 P/M ** 1961 persons (943F;1018M)					
COMMENTS: Number of persons is disaggregate by gender. F= female, M = male The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (PhDs, technicians, field workers, etc.). * The persons/month and persons actual figures for 97 almost exceeded what was planned for 98. ** The persons/month and persons actual figures for 97 exceeded what was planned for 97.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil						
RESULT NAME - IR 1.2: Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened						
INDICATOR: IR 1.2-c Number of persons trained who are now trainers or have training/extensionist functions/roles.						
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of trainers (cumulative)						
SOURCE: Surveys of former training participants (UF, WHRC, USFS, CI, WWF, TFF)						
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Planned	154 (70F; 84M)	265 (112F; 153M)	404 (167F; 237M)			
Actual	141 (72F; 69M)					
COMMENTS: The number of persons is disaggregated by gender. F = female, M = male Data is collected via surveys of former trainees, undertaken by the partner organizations. Individuals are not considered "trainers" unless they report that they have trained at least three others in techniques learned during the training session.						

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil						
RESULT NAME: - IR 1.3 - Target policies adopted and/or implemented that support environmentally sound land use						
INDICATOR: - IR 1.3-a: National and local policies which support biodiversity conservation and natural resources management implemented and/or policy implementation improved						
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of policy-related activities that have met at least 80% of their annual "benchmarks" divided by the total number of policy-related activities underway						
SOURCE: USAID partners						
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Planned	BASELINE	10/10	10/10	10/10		
Actual	10/10	9/10 *				
<p>COMMENTS: This indicator is used to report the progress of selected policy-related initiatives supported by USAID. The policy agenda includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitoring the environmental impact of the Itacaré Road b. Creation of Itacaré Park (Conduru State Park) c. Adoption of "ICMS Ecológico" (value-added tax) in the State of Bahia d. Improvement of the "ICMS Ecológico" policy at the national level and its replication to additional states e. Improvement and revision of the Federal Forest Policy (e.g., changing the forest code) f. Reform of the national law for conservation units (SNUC) g. Creation of, and initiation of activities in Brazil, by the Forest Stewardship Council (which certifies timber firms as "green", i.e., using sustainable management practices) h. Improvement of national, state, and local fire management policy i. Implementation of Agrarian Reform in the State of Bahia j. Reduction or elimination of the number of permits for logging in the remaining Atlantic Forest in the State of Bahia. An index of steps required (benchmarks) to achieve the specified policy objectives has been developed for each initiative (actual steps will vary depending upon the policy initiative), together with a timetable for meeting each requirement (see index on following page). The annual benchmarks will be revised each year. The progress in each policy area will be reviewed annually to determine, based on the index, whether each given policy activity has met its benchmark. The performance of the program is reported as a ratio of the number of policy initiatives that have met their "benchmarks" divided by the total number of initiatives with which USAID-supported partners are working. Additional policy areas will be added during the life of the SO. <p>* Letter "d", ICMS Ecológico - policies were not proposed in 97 as previously planned. This will happen in 98.</p>						

INDEX FOR INDICATOR 1.3-a: Target policies adopted and/or implemented that support environmentally-sound land use										
Index of policy results	Policy Initiatives									
Steps Completed:	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1. Policy Analysis	96	96	96/97	97	96	97	N/A	97/98	97	96
2. Alternative policies proposed	96	96	97	97	96/99	97	98	98	97	96
3. Communication and educational activities to improve policies and their implementation	97	96/97	97	98	96/7/8/9	96	99	97/8/9	97	97
4. Improved policies adopted by national, regional and local institutions	97	97	N/A	98	99	98	99	99	N/A	N/A
5. Policy implemented	97	97	N/A	99	99	99	99	99	N/A	N/A

a - Itacaré Road

b - Itacaré Park (Conduru State Park)

c - ICMS Ecológico-Bahia

d - ICMS Ecológico-National Policy

e - Federal Forest Policy

f - SNUC bill - National System of Conservation Units

g - Forest Stewardship Council

h - Fire management

i - Agrarian Reform - Bahia

j - Logging - Bahia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. APPROVED: 06/93 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil							
RESULT NAME: - IR 1.4 - Sound land use systems disseminated beyond target areas							
INDICATOR: - IR 1.4-a: Number of persons reached and amount of environmental materials disseminated							
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of persons/number of pieces of environmental information disseminated							
SOURCE: Grantee reports (CI, USFS, Smithsonian, WWF/SUNY, TFF, UF, WHRC, and WWF)							
Direct Dissemination (dissemination tools/individuals reached)							
YEAR	1991-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Planned	Baseline	49 75,000	49 76,300	50 85,400			
Actual	176 127,620	52 59,009					
Mass Media (tools/individuals reached)							
YEAR	1991-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Planned	Baseline	16 379,000	23 451,000	21 406,000			
Actual	33 735,900	161 25.6 M *					
COMMENTS: Dissemination materials are divided into two groups: (1) Direct dissemination tools, which aim to reach a specific target audience. These could include scientific, technical, and educational publications and videos; and (2) Mass media tools, which could include printed material and TV and radio events. The first figure in each cell above is the number of dissemination materials (e.g., number of publications, videos, or radio spots) produced. The second number in the cell is the estimated total number of persons reached by the dissemination materials. A table disaggregating the planned figures is on the following page. * Media coverage of USAID's work during 97 was underestimated. Occurrence of severe El Niño drought and subsequent fires in late 1997 provided an unusual one-time opportunity to publicize USAID-supported fire control measures in the local and international media. Another factor that enhanced the outreach of USAID's partners' dissemination efforts was that the radio program for the Amazon "Natureza Viva," a powerful tool that often disseminates USAID's activities throughout Brazil, is now a daily program (it was initially a weekly program).							

TABLE FOR INDICATOR 1.4-a: Number of persons reached and amount of environmental materials disseminated (current figures are through FY 1999)												
	Quantity (X)						No. of Persons (Y)					
	Planned			Actual			Planned			Actual		
1. Direct Dissemination Tools (D)	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
a) scientific/ technical publications	37	35	38	39			45,700	45,900	56,200	55,609		
b) educational publications	10	11	10	11			29,000	29,100	28,900	3,400		
c) videos	2	3	2	2			300	1,300	300	0		
Sub total (D)	49	49	50	52			75,000	76,300	85,400	59,009		
2. Mass Media (M)												
a) printed material	9	14	12	73			139,000	209,000	164,000	17,420,000		
b) broadcast (TV, radio)	7	9	9	88			240,000	242,000	242,000	8,162,500		
Sub total (M)	16	23	21	161			379,000	451,000	406,000	25,582,500		
Grand total (D + M)	65	72	71	213			454,000	527,000	491,400	25,641,509		

B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 2: SO2 - Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. (Former Special Objective 3: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.)

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The Special Objective of "Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas" achieved important results during FY97. Significant for the SpO was its continued support for the leveraging of much larger economic resources from the GOB, the multilateral development institutions and the private sector. A number of the results listed directly reflect this approach. Also the support of the USAID Special Objective Team, enhanced cooperation with local counterparts, as well as more precise definition of the results framework have all contributed to achievements and lessons learned.

Major ownership, and institutional changes within the energy industry, as well as projected economic growth of

The GOB estimates that 20 million people in 60,000 rural communities represent an under served demand for 12,000 MW of clean energy. USAID TA is assisting the GOB proposal for a World Bank US\$200 million "Integrated-Commercial-Social Power" loan to foster local renewable energy markets.

SpO3 results framework, respective indicators and targets, as stipulated in early 1997, are shown in Annex 5. Implementation of a number of activities previously defined were completed and contributed towards meeting the Special Objective targets.

The energy Special Objective is of highest priority for the U.S. Mission in Brazil and is linked to the Mission's MPP Goal 2: "to ensure that economic reforms open trade and investment opportunities for U.S. business" and Goal 3: "to optimize Brazilian cooperation in achieving U.S. global and hemispheric objectives."

The GOB's strong political commitment to energy sector reforms made it possible for the government to carry out significant administrative and institutional reforms. Notable results for the period were additional privatization of nine state-owned utilities, having a value of approximately \$ 3b and enactment of energy efficiency policies that will have a direct impact on the way the energy objective is managed in the future.

Associated with the privatization process, the GOB also concluded a crucial stage of energy policy and regulatory studies, based on which numerous administrative decisions were taken and implemented, such as the establishment of independent federal energy regulatory agencies. The Ministry of Mines and Energy will continue its studies on policy and administrative reforms and foreseeable additional complementary needs may evolve towards a consolidated executive branch proposal to Congress for a new Water and Electricity Code.

In addition to major ownership, institutional and divestiture changes, projected economic expansion of approximately 3% per year and the corresponding energy demand increases (electricity demand increased 6.5% in 1997) will impose considerable requirements on the industry to carry out supply and demand side management measures. At the present stage of development, the Brazilian economy exhibits a clear trend of either maintaining or increasing the levels of energy intensity. Most of the last large potential hydropower sources, close to developed and dense load regions (i.e., the south and southeastern regions of Brazil) have been developed. Eletrobras' 10 Year Plan (*Plano 2015*), released in early 1998, indicates

USAID's support for high level policy and regulatory activities have positioned the program to support actions related to five major U.S. Government foreign policy initiatives, such as the U.S./Brazil Common Agenda for the Environment and the Clean Development Mechanism proposed by Brazil at the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, 1997.

that the needed additional installed power plant capacity will come from the remaining hydropower projects in the south/midwest of Brazil and untapped resources in the Amazon River Basin (26,318 MW), imported natural gas (5,146 MW), nuclear energy (2,618 MW), coal (1,800 MW) and renewable energy. The Ministry of Mines and Energy estimates the demand for the latter to be 12,000 MW for rural applications to supply 20 million people in 60,000 off-grid communities. Adverse environmental and development impacts could result from inappropriate development of these resources. In the period from 1998 to 2000 the risk of power shortages is above the industry's historically acceptable levels. The recent power shortages in large energy markets like Rio de Janeiro can be considered as early warnings of such a supply crisis. Major cities in the Amazon region are also under energy rationing schedules (Manaus and Santarém). If these shortages are not dealt with before the next southern hemisphere summer season, they could threaten public support for the GOB's privatization efforts.

Supportive of the Agency's Goal 5, "Use of Environmentally sound energy services increased", the intermediate results for the clean energy Special Objective are:

IR#1 - Enhanced capabilities and perspectives of decision makers in the area of electric power sector regulatory reform to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment;

IR#2 - Mechanisms established or strengthened to finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other clean energy projects; and

IR#3 - Institutional capacity developed in key Brazilian institutions for the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.

In FY97, the Mission, local counterparts and cooperators engaged in collecting baselines and performance data consistent with the selected indicators, in accordance with the Agency's performance-oriented management guidance. At the Special Objective level, three out of the four indicators either met or exceeded the proposed targets.

The timing of the submission of the current R4 is such that results for Special Objective level indicator 1 (“new capacity installed and operating, on and off the electric grid, which is powered by renewable energy or other clean energy technology”) fell short of its target and the target should be reduced. When this target level was selected, the assumption was that a particular federal policy act, supportive of biomass cogeneration, would be issued in 1997. The act is expected to impose a mandate on distribution utilities to buy part of their power needs from clean sources, boosting supply by new and clean capacity. However, since such a policy would presently have the adverse political impact of reducing the proceeds derived from utility privatization, its implementation has been delayed.

SpO3 level indicators 2A and 2B exceeded their targets at 116% and 153%, respectively. The high achievement for indicator 3 demonstrates an underestimation of target level mainly because the number of people using energy efficiency systems was not correctly estimated. Additionally, the program has achieved results not captured by the program indicators. The most significant of these was the Mission’s critical liaison role and local support to the State Department and Department of Energy in developing the *U.S.-Brazil Implementing Arrangement for Cooperation in the Area of Energy Technology*. The MOU, signed during President Clinton's October 1997 visit to Brazil is an important foreign policy initiative, that has significance for U.S. business investment and will facilitate SO's performance in the near term. Another example of unanticipated success, in which USAID played a catalytic role, was the enactment by the National Council of Finance Secretariats (CONFAZ) of exemption from the 17% value added tax on renewable energy equipment.

USAID/Brazil provided critical support to the State Department and Department of Energy in developing the U.S.-Brazil Implementing Arrangement for Cooperation in the Area of Energy Technology. The MOU, signed during President Clinton's October 1997 visit to Brazil, is an important foreign policy initiative with significance for U.S. business investment.

With regard to SpO3 IR 1 (“Enhanced capabilities and perspectives of decision makers in the area of electric power sector regulatory reform to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment”), a total of 106 USAID-sponsored activities (seminars, workshops, training, courses, technical reports, study tours, presentations by U.S. experts) effectively increased awareness of energy efficiency opportunities in Brazil. Recent power shortages, which necessitated extension of daylight savings time in Brazil, have convinced decision makers, regulators, congressmen, and others as to

the cost-effectiveness of energy efficiency programs. Early in 1997, the combination of these factors influenced the GOB’s decision to permanently earmark by law 50% of federal investment

funds (Global Guarantee Reserve Fund - RGR) to energy efficiency, rural electrification and low income consumer support in target areas. Additionally, since mid-1997, following a recommendation by USAID, the federal power regulatory agency, ANEEL, has established provisions in every new utility licensing contract that target 1% of gross annual utility revenues to energy efficiency programs, estimated at 198 million dollars per year. USAID will support the GOB's highly leveraged funding initiatives by further assisting ANEEL, PROCEL, ESCOS and utilities on effective use and management of these resources, by providing focused training and, if resources are available, by extending technical advice to targeted state utilities, energy efficiency and regulatory agencies. Indicator for SpO3 IR 1, by means of an independent survey among key Brazilian decision makers, was rated as meeting the target (99%).

With regard to SpO3 IR 2 ("Mechanisms established or strengthened to finance renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other clean energy projects"), USAID will continue its assistance to both GOB and the World Bank on the preparation of two major loan requests to the World Bank to be complemented by the GOB. The first, a \$150m loan request, currently is in an advanced stage of preparation and is targeted to energy efficiency. The second, for \$200m and entitled "Integrated Commercial-Social Power," is targeted to 60,000 isolated rural communities, potential beneficiaries of decentralized clean energy services and production. Once in place, it is assumed that both loans and their accompanying Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants, will target Brazil's potential market in clean and efficient energy applications and maximize involvement of the private sector in providing the necessary conditions for full fledged development of renewable energy markets. The two indicators for IR2 exceeded proposed targets by 173% and 125%, respectively.

With regard to SpO3 IR 3 ("Institutional capacity developed in key Brazilian institutions for the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment"), the indicator exceeded the proposed target by 125%.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS THROUGH IN FY 1999 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

As a result of the Agency's decision to define Brazil as a key country under the Climate Change Initiative, management actions are currently in place to make energy a Strategic Objective within the USAID/Brazil environment goal area.

Under the proposed Strategic Objective results framework, an immediate priority will be to collect baselines as well as formalize and refine a performance monitoring plan for related indicators. Based on lessons learned and institutional relationships developed in the past two years, a second immediate priority will be to reassess, confirm and detail plans for proposed activities with local partners, cooperating agencies and contractors and the Global Bureau, in order to enhance the prospects of performance improvement.

Private sector and governmental agencies in Brazil continue to welcome U.S. expertise in the policy-making, market regulation, financing and technical areas as these relate to renewable energy and energy efficiency. However, assistance has proved to be more effective when

provided by in-country, full time, technical and policy advisors. Local continuous presence is critical due to the evolving and rapid changes in the Brazilian energy sector. In 1996-1997, the excellent results obtained through USAID assistance to the GOB in preparing the energy efficiency loan request to the World Bank were a result of a full time, USAID-financed technical advisor to the National Electricity Conservation Program (PROCEL). Support will continue to be provided to the GOB and multilateral development institutions in creating clean energy programs and mechanisms to finance sustainable and energy efficiency projects. USAID intends to use a similar mechanism to place an advisor in key and recently formed policy/regulatory institutions on issues focused on the program's results framework and Agency's Goal.

Training activities played a crucial role and will continue to be important to introduce concepts on environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use to key multiplier, private and government institutions. Such findings confirm that training, information, and exchange opportunities on policy and technical grounds have a positive impact on U.S.-Brazil trade. As a result of increased U.S. private participation in the privatized Brazilian power industry, the Mission will continue its support for clean energy U.S. trade delegations as a catalyzer for new business opportunities. Subject to resource availability, the Mission will reinforce trade support by funding the replacement of a U.S. clean energy industry representative in Brazil.

By engaging in high level policy and regulatory activities the clean energy objective will support actions related to five U.S. Government foreign policy initiatives : (i) the U.S./Brazil Common Agenda for the Environment; (ii) the Summit of the Americas Initiative; (iii) the Framework Convention on Climate Change; (iv) the U.S.-Brazil Implementing Arrangement for Cooperation in the Area of Energy Technology; and (v) the Clean Development Mechanism proposed by Brazil at the International Panel on Climate Change conference on climate change in Kyoto, 1997.

The USAID-sponsored Renewable Energy Program Support Office (REPSO/Brazil) has developed initial and specific commercial renewable energy projects focusing on technical and trade assistance to rural operation and maintenance programs based on an NGO association and power utilities. This initiative has shown a clear potential to establish the necessary institutional bridges to coordinate energy activities with other USAID environmental activities and to provide local assistance for the proposed World Bank "Integrated Commercial-Social Power" loan. The energy program was also successful in attracting, coordinating and assisting other major donors such as the IDB initiative on Sustainable Markets for Sustainable Energy (SMSE). USAID is currently in the process of coordinating with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy how to further assist IDB/SMSE to establish an action plan capable of introducing sustainable clean energy systems in focused rural communities.

As discussed in the USAID/Brazil FY1998-2002 Strategic Plan, it is anticipated that an energy implementation specialist will be needed to handle the increased administrative load as the energy special objective shifts to strategic objective, with accompanying increase in the demands on USAID/Brazil's energy advisor. This action is expected to occur by mid-1998.

B. 3. Performance Tables SO2 Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. (Former SpO3)

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas. APPROVED: 04/95 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil				
RESULT NAME: SPO3 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.				
INDICATOR: 1. New capacity installed and operating, on and off the electric grid, which is powered by renewable energy or other clean energy technology.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Kilowatts (KW) (on-grid and off-grid), Kilowatt hours (Kwh) (on-grid only)		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	Baseline	1995	0	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996	600	600
COMMENTS: Eligible capacity for this indicator is any addition that, at any stage of its development, can be traced to any activity supported, directly or indirectly by USAID. Refer to the narrative for indicator performance assessment in relation to '97 targets.		1997	2,000	607
	Target	1998	6,500	
INDICATOR: 2. Electric power and energy saved, attributable to energy efficiency programs which USAID has created or influenced.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Megawatts (MW), Megawatt hours (MWh)		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys, PROCEL/Eletrobrás, ACEEE/Hagler Bailly, Ministry of Mines and Energy.	Baseline	1995	397 MW 517,000 MWh	397 MW 517,000 MWh
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Megawatt savings is the peak capacity that would be installed if no DSM was implemented. Megawatt-hour savings represent the energy saved by energy efficiency programs.		1996	566 MW 791,000 MWh	566 MW 791,000 MWh
COMMENTS : Figures indicate national savings in a mainly hydraulic and interconnected system, so capacity factors calculations do not apply. Refer to the narrative for indicator performance assessment in relation to '97 targets. For more details refer to USAID/Mission report on FY Indicator Collection and Performance Report.		1997	800 MW 1,150,000 MWh	900 MW 1,760,000 MWh
	Target	1998	1,100 MW 1,370,000 MWh	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas. APPROVED: 04/95 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil				
INDICATOR: 3. Number of people using renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	Baseline	1995	0	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of people calculations were based on number of people per household by the National Census Institute (IBGE). Statistically, gender disaggregation by household can be assumed to be a 50%/50% ratio.		1996	40,500	40,500
COMMENTS: All indicated targets were set in early 1997. Targets for 1998 are currently being reviewed.		1997	135,000	1598,550
	Target	1998	450,000	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.				
RESULT NAME: SPO3IR1 : Enhanced capabilities and perspectives of decisionmakers in the area of electric power sector regulatory reform to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.				
INDICATOR: 1. Decisionmakers evaluate Brazil Energy Program (BEP) activities as being useful in helping them to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Survey ranking on a scale of 1-10.		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Stakeholder surveys.	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996	7	N/A
COMMENTS: Participants and exposed individuals will be surveyed on the value and enhancement of their capabilities from participating in program's activities (training, workshops and others) and being exposed to the program key issues.		1997	8	7.9
	Target	1998	9	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas. APPROVED: 04/95 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil				
RESULT NAME: SPO3IR2 - Mechanisms established or strengthened to finance renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other clean energy projects.				
INDICATOR: 1. Number of mechanisms created or leveraged.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Mechanisms		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	Baseline	1995	0	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:				
COMMENTS: For example, the REPSO cost-share fund, Environmental Enterprises Assistance Fund (EEAF), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) energy efficiency and renewable energy fund, the World Bank/PROCEL energy efficiency loan.		1996	6	6
		1997	11	12
	Target	1998	16	
INDICATOR: 2. Dollar value of non-USAID funds influenced or leveraged to develop renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy projects, as a result of USAID activities.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Millions of dollars		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	Baseline	1995	27	27
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996	52.1	52.1
COMMENTS: How much non-USAID funding was influenced by our activities (e.g., portions of World Bank loans, the developers' portion of the REPSO cost-shares, etc).		1997	107.5	185.2
	Target	1998	600	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No. 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.				
RESULT NAME: SPO3IR3 - Institutional capacity developed in key Brazilian institutions for the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.				
INDICATOR: 1. Number of events or activities to develop institutional capacity among Brazilian decisionmakers in key institutions.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of events or activities		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	Baseline	1995	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996	81	81
COMMENTS: For example, seminars, workshops, training courses, technical reports, study tours, presentations to technical audiences by experts, etc.		1997	85	106
	Target	1998	75	

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 3: SO 3 - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

While 1997 was a transition year for SO3, long-standing and consistent efforts in HIV/AIDS prevention by USAID/Brazil resulted in very significant accomplishments in particular in the area of condom policy. After several years of problems with GOB

The female condom was launched in 1997 and is now available commercially at Brazilian pharmacies

testing of USAID-funded condoms by an ill-informed and under-equipped local condom testing facilities, in 1997 GOB accepted technical assistance from USAID in assessing and upgrading its two credentialed condom testing laboratories. This major breakthrough, after years of USAID supplied condoms failing local tests, was accompanied by Brazil's decision to participate in the ISO meetings for the first time, and indeed, to host the next ISO meeting in April 1998. Another significant accomplishment during this period was the nationwide exemption of condoms from local taxes (on the order of 18%) for six months. In addition largely due to USAID support, the female condom was launched in 1997 and is now available commercially at Brazilian pharmacies. The launch was preceded by three USAID-supported research studies on the acceptability of the female condom to Brazilian women, which was conducted with 30,000 USAID-donated condoms.

The AIDS Prevention Strategic Objective supports the MPP's objective to encourage the adoption of sound economic policies so that Brazil can achieve long-term growth, thereby increasing political and social stability. The objective foresees the implementation of projects to address the needs of the poor in the area of AIDS as the epidemic increasingly concentrates in disadvantaged populations. Controlling the epidemic is a high priority. In addition, it is in the U.S. national interest to ensure that the disease does not cause either social or economic dislocations that could affect Brazil's economic and democratic transition, and to minimize the spread of the disease beyond Brazil's borders.

During the period 1992-1997 the Mission implemented its AIDS prevention program through the Global Bureau's AIDSCAP project. The program's activities were closed out during 1997 when AIDSCAP formally ended in September 1997. In 1997, the Mission concentrated its efforts on closing out the AIDSCAP program, developing a new strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention, and initiating transition activities integrating HIV/AIDS prevention with the ongoing reproductive health program in the Northeast.

In last year's R4, the Mission requested approval for additional funds for a five-year period to continue working in HIV/AIDS prevention. Consideration of this request was deferred pending resolution of an earlier restructuring decision, and formal approval of the new USAID/Brazil AIDS Prevention strategy. With the understanding that the new strategy will work in close collaboration with the National AIDS Prevention program, the restructuring issue was addressed and the new strategy subsequently approved in January 1998. Because of the process of approval

and funding of the USAID/Brazil program, there are no quantitative targets reported for 1997 since the Mission did not have an approved AIDS Prevention strategy. Accordingly what follows is an overview of the accomplishments of the AIDSCAP program; a description of the Pathfinder Fund's transition activities; and requisite next steps to implement the newly approved HIV/AIDS prevention strategy.

AIDSCAP Accomplishments: The AIDSCAP indicator targets generally met or exceeded anticipated performance, demonstrating successful impact of the many activities conducted under the AIDSCAP project. Working primarily in the key states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, the goal of the project was to contain the spread of sexually-transmitted HIV infection. To accomplish this goal, three major strategies were applied: reducing sexually transmitted infections; reducing high-risk sexual behavior through behavior change communication; and improving the quality, accessibility and affordability of male condoms.

Overall, the AIDSCAP program achieved its intermediate results targets. Despite the technical limitations in use of seroprevalence data as the strategic objective indicator, the data indicated positive trends and stabilization of the epidemic, among certain target population subgroups and in the municipality of Santos.

AIDSCAP employed various approaches to decrease STI prevalence, including strengthening surveillance systems, developing health information systems, and improving the diagnosis and treatment of STIs by clinic staff through training and development of a comprehensive manual on the management and control of STIs.

Condom promotion was a very successful component of the AIDSCAP program, with distribution and sales through AIDSCAP partner DKT do Brazil far exceeding goals. An affordable social marketing product,

An affordable social marketing product, Prudence, launched by DKT, not only became the third largest brand in Brazil (over 72 million sold through 1996), but also forced competition in the condom market and resulted in overall market growth from 50 million to over 200 million between 1992 and 1997 and lowered prices.

Prudence, launched by DKT, not only became the third largest brand in Brazil (over 72 million sold through 1996), but also forced competition in the condom market and resulted in overall market growth from 50 million to over 200 million between 1992 and 1997 and lowered prices.

AIDSCAP began work in Brazil in a period when concern about HIV/AIDS resulted in a proliferation of NGOs dedicated to combatting the epidemic. AIDSCAP played an important role in providing technical assistance to these organizations, including organizational and institutional development. Technical assistance in monitoring and evaluation systems, financial management and budget operations and project implementation was important in increasing the institutional capacity and sustainability of several Brazilian NGOs.

A major accomplishment of the AIDSCAP program was the significant leveraging of outside resources and counterpart contributions. USAID resources allocated to the AIDSCAP five-year program in Brazil were US\$9,162,428 with US\$12,222,546 of verifiable counterpart contributions for an

overall total of US\$21,384,974. While this represents less than 10% of the previous World Bank resources allocated toward stemming the AIDS epidemic in the last four years, the impact of USAID assistance has been significant in developing innovative and NGO approaches not part of the GOB program and strengthening a wider institutional network, particularly with national NGOs/PVOs. For example, in the area of condom social marketing, 63 NGOs were involved with AIDS prevention activities. While not a focus of the GOB's initial AIDS program, developing linkages, networks and coordinated actions between NGOs and with national governmental efforts has occurred as a result of AIDSCAP's activities.

The five-year AIDSCAP program leveraged more counterpart contribution (\$12,222,546) to the program than USAID's total investment (\$9,162,428)

Pathfinder's Integrated Program: The goal of USAID/Brazil's one-year support to Pathfinder has been to promote the integration of STI/AIDS prevention into women's reproductive health programs in the Northeast states of Bahia and Ceara. This interim activity supports the USAID/Brazil strategic objective to increase use of improved, effective and sustainable responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. One of the most promising strategies for expanding HIV/AIDS prevention for women is the integration into family planning, which is often the only health service available for women. This is particularly important in Brazil where the epidemic is becoming feminized.

With the feminization of the AIDS epidemic in Brazil, one of the most promising strategies for expanding HIV/AIDS prevention for women is the integration into family planning, which are often the only health services available for women. In 1997, USAID initiated the integrated program in Bahia and Ceara.

The Mission chose to use Pathfinder's technical expertise and longstanding local presence in the Northeast to pilot STI/AIDS integration into reproductive health programs. In the future, USAID has decided that HIV/AIDS activities will include, but not be limited to, the Northeast where USAID has existing partnerships in reproductive health and where the population is impoverished and underserved. A service delivery infrastructure exists in reproductive health in the Northeast states, but components such as STIs/HIV-AIDS are not well integrated. Prevention efforts are weak and do not reach women and adolescents.

Activities supported by Pathfinder during this interim year included:

- Training in STI/AIDS for women working in Ceara's textile industry; these women will replicate the training for co-workers;
- IEC on STI/AIDS prevention by radio disc jockeys, a model successfully used by

UNICEF for oral rehydration;

- Training for adolescents who publish school newspapers articles on gender, health and sexuality;
- Capacity building for effective sustainable responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic offered to state reproductive health department, and NGOs;
- Training Bahian women as peer educators in a program geared toward low-income women from suburban Salvador.

The integration program has the support and commitment of decision makers and service providers in both states, who hope to merge vertical programs into an integrated service delivery system. This transformation requires new knowledge and skills for service providers, new protocols and standards for service delivery, improved basic infrastructure, strong referral linkages, good communication flow and information sharing, and a detailed but flexible operational plan. USAID will build upon the accomplishments of the 1997 transition period to institutionalize integration efforts by involving key local policy and decision makers, and working closely to establish linkages with USAID-funded projects for At-Risk Youth and reproductive health.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS THROUGH FY 2000 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Mission's new five-year HIV/AIDS prevention strategy for the period 1998-2002 (with activities ending by September 30, 2003) can take advantage of the opportunity to collaborate with the National HIV/AIDS program utilizing available World Bank financing.

Since the new follow-on strategy has only just been approved, the Mission is in the process of gearing up the program utilizing the Global Bureau Cooperating Agencies (Family Health International, Population Council and DKT) as well as Pathfinder Fund. The Cooperating Agencies and USAID will be developing a joint workplan to accomplish the results outlined in the Results Framework and will make any required refinements to indicators and targets.

USAID/Brazil will work closely with the Ministry of Health and other international donors to achieve the results under this SO. This will be facilitated by USAID's membership in the UNAIDS Theme Group which includes representatives of UNDP, WHO/PAHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, European Union, and the World Bank. The UNAIDS Theme Group is the GOB's donor coordination mechanism. The World Bank is presently negotiating a second loan with the Brazilian government for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. This \$165 million four year loan is scheduled for implementation beginning in July 1998.

Expected Results

Intermediate Result 1 (most effective program interventions identified and disseminated):

A team of experts will be convened to conduct an effectiveness assessment and compile an inventory of most effective program interventions. Case studies will be developed to disseminate

existing effective interventions. Innovation grants will be awarded for refining and expanding effective interventions. Between USAID's past programming and the WB/MOH activities, there is substantial experience. USAID alone has implemented more than 70 prevention interventions since 1992. An HIV/AIDS Expertise Network will be created which will disseminate model effective interventions, technical strategies and provide technical assistance in the four target states. For new target populations or where effective interventions have not been found, operations research will be designed and conducted to identify effective program/technical strategies.

Intermediate Results 2 (management capacity of selected HIV/STD/family planning institutions increased):

In order to implement Intermediate Result 2, USAID intends to use the model for increasing management skills that has been very successfully implemented by USAID's family planning partner organizations with technical assistance; USAID will replicate this model with HIV prevention institutions. The management capacity of federal, state and municipal Ministries of Health HIV/AIDS programs in the four states (Bahia, Ceará, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo), and selected NGOs in the target states will be improved. By 2000, participative management and organizational assessments will have been conducted, priority management interventions for Ministries, NGOs identified and targeted TA and training programs undertaken.

Intermediate Result 3 (sustainable condom marketing):

In order to achieve Intermediate Result 3 USAID will continue initiatives to reduce or eliminate technical and policy barriers to condom and raw material importation and marketing although much progress has been made in this area. The existing condom social marketing program will be strengthened, including adding female condoms to the product line, and expanding geographic distribution to enhance sustainability and increase sales.

C.3.Performance Tables - SO3 - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups APPROVED: 1/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
INDICATOR :1. Number of target states with annual increase in expenditures for HIV prevention equal to or greater than 5%			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of states	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: State Secretariats of Health	1998	1	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of target states with an annual increase of expenditures for HIV prevention equal to or greater than 5%	1999	2	
COMMENTS: Target states include Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Ceará. Expenditures include federal, state and municipal funding.	2000	2	
	2001	3	
	2002	4	
	2003	4	
INDICATOR: 2. Number of effective interventions adopted by USAID - funded and non USAID-funded programs			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of interventions	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Implementing agencies and the Ministry of Health	1998	3	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of effective interventions adopted by USAID-funded and non-USAID funded programs	1999	6	
COMMENTS: The definition of "effective intervention" includes UNAIDS "best practice", and will be developed for Brazil by an expert commission in the first year.	2000	10	
	2001	10	
	2002	10	
	2003	5	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups			
INDICATOR: 3. Percent of financial sustainability achieved by DKT do Brasil condom social marketing programs			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of financial sustainability	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: DKT do Brasil	1997 (B)	78%	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of financial sustainability achieved by DKT do Brasil condom social marketing program	1998	82%	
COMMENTS:	1999	86%	
	2000	90%	
	2001	95%	
	2002	100%	
	2003 (T)	100%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3. Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: IR 1. Most effective program interventions identified and disseminated			
INDICATOR 1.1.: Effective interventions among existing Brazilian HIV prevention efforts identified using agreed upon criteria for effectiveness	Year	Planned	Actual
UNIT OF MEASURE: Task completed	1998 (B)	task not started	
SOURCE: USAID CAs (cooperating agencies), Ministry of Health, State Secretariats of Health in target states	1999 (T)	task completed	
COMMENTS:			
INDICATOR 1.2. Operations research conducted to test interventions in critical program areas with inadequate prior experience			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of operational research studies conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: State Secretariats of Health, Cooperating Agencies, Ministry of Health	1998		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of operational research studies conducted per year to test interventions in critical program areas with inadequate prior experience	1999		
COMMENTS: Planning targets will be developed based on workplans to be developed by Cooperating Agencies in 1998.	2000		
	2001		
	2002		
	2003		
INDICATOR 1.3. Number of identified effective interventions which are disseminated			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of interventions	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Cooperating Agencies, Ministry of Health	1998	5	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The number of identified effective interventions which are disseminated	1999	10	
COMMENTS: The intervention will be developed by an expert commission in the first year	2000	12	
	2001	15	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3. Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.				
INDICATOR 1.4.: Number of institutions to which identified effective interventions are disseminated				
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of institutions	Year	Planned	Actual	% of national population
SOURCE: Secretariats of Health, Cooperating Agencies and Ministry of Health	1998			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of institutions to which identified effective interventions are disseminated (and percent of national population covered by these institutions)	1999			
COMMENTS: The interventions will be identified by an expert commission in the first year.	2000			
	2001			
	2002			
	2003			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: IR 2. Management capacity of selected HIV/STI/FP institutions increased			
INDICATOR 2.1.: Percentage of selected institutions with technical capacity to manage programs	Year	Planned	Actual
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of selected institutions	1998	0%	
SOURCE: USAID Cooperating Agencies per State	1999	0%	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of selected institutions with technical capacity to manage programs (graded as "3" on a 3-point scale).	2000	20%	
COMMENTS: The percentage will represent only those institutes that are capable without assistance. Institutions will be defined in the first year. Each year the institutions will be scored as follows: (1) not capable, (2) capable with assistance, (3) capable without assistance. Only those institutions that receive a "3" will be included in the percentage score.	2001	40%	
	2002	75%	
	2003	90% (T)	

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: IR 3. Sustainable condom social marketing			
INDICATOR: 3.1.: Percentage of sales increase of DKT do Brasil of male/female condoms	Year	Male Condoms Planned	Female Condoms Planned
SOURCE: DKT do Brasil	1997 (B)	30 million sold	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage change in sales of male and female condoms	1998 (B)		360,000 sold
COMMENTS:	1999	10%	100%
	2000	10%	40%
	2001	10%	20%
	2002	10%	10%
	2003	10%	10%

D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 4: SO 4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

1997 was a banner year for the USAID/Brazil family planning program. A Letter of Intent for women's health activities was signed between USAID and the states of Bahia and Ceara in a ceremony in which First Lady Hillary Clinton participated. A new contraceptive method, Depo Provera, was launched after extensive efforts by USAID/Brazil to make the method available in Brazil through an innovative public/private partnership. Finally, after many years of

advocacy by USAID, other international organizations and Brazilian public health specialists, a major piece of family planning legislation was passed. The new law recognizes voluntary sterilization as a method of contraception while providing for fully informed written consent, a mandatory waiting period, and the full provision and access to reversible contraceptive methods in the public sector.

The family planning program supports the MPP goal of optimizing Brazilian cooperation in achieving U.S. global and hemispheric objectives, and is considered a high priority as reflected in its status as a separate objective. The objective recognizes the efforts of the USAID program over the years under its family planning strategic objective, and adopts it as part of the MPP.

During 1997, almost without exception, targets were either met or exceeded. Results for two of the strategic objective level indicators were not only met but also exceeded. Results illustrate positive achievement in improvement of women's contraceptive options and progress toward institutionalizing high quality family planning services. The number of service sites offering

family planning has increased, and a greater range of contraceptive methods is available to a larger number of women in both states. In Ceara, the proportion of public health facilities that offer family planning increased from 36% to 48% between 1993 and 1997 in the state as a whole, and in its large urban capital, Fortaleza, (where some 30% of the state's population reside), the number of service sites increased from 41% to 65% during the same period.

The direct beneficiaries of the program are overwhelmingly female, though benefits to families and society are very significant. A recent World Bank study noted that the substantial decline

On October 14, 1997 First Lady Hillary Clinton witnessed the signing of Letters of Intent between USAID and the States of Bahia and Ceara. The Letters formalize the States' commitment to consolidate and institutionalize family planning and reproductive health programs by 2000.

In the large urban area of Fortaleza, (where some 30% of the state's population reside), the number of service sites has increased from 41% to 65% from 1993 to 1997.

in fertility during the 1990's was crucial for improvements in poverty related health indicators, since it contributed to a decrease of high risk pregnancies, expanded public health coverage, and increased per family income through reduction of the inter-family dependency ration. USAID's strategy has increasingly focused on improving the quality of services, and involving women in the articulation of needs. Components of the program include increasing the range of methods available to low-income women; providing client-oriented materials on reproductive health; strengthening the role of non-physicians in reproductive health service provision; and increasing client participation in reproductive health services, including strengthening demand for quality. The original indicators developed for the SO only specified targets for the period 1992-1997 since 1997 was to be the final year of program funding. With the approval for program funding through FY99, the Mission developed new targets for the period 1998-2000 and refined the indicators to better reflect program reality.

Strategic Objective indicators include unwanted births, method knowledge, couple years of protection (CYP), and number of service sites. Data were reported for the first two indicators last year, and will be collected again in a small state level DHS planned for the two states in 1999. The annual data for CYP are presented below.

SO Indicator - Couple Years of Protection

(CYP): CYP measures overall fertility protection from temporary methods, based on contraceptive commodities distributed by public health services. Ceara state has far exceeded its expected CYP for 1997, with 118,419 CYP reported, representing an 84% increase over CYP reported in 1996, (64,165 CYP), and being 80% above its target (65,700 CYP). While this increase may be

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partially explained by use of distribution CYP as well as overall improvements in logistical and information systems now in place in the state may have corrected under-reporting in past years, the impressive results are substantiated by IR indicators which demonstrate increased availability of most contraceptive methods for the state. In Bahia state, estimates of CYP provided were also exceeded, although more modestly, with 97,334 CYP reported in 1997, compared with 87,860 CYP in 1996, representing a 10% increase during this period. Bahia state achieved an 8% increase above the anticipated level of 89,968 CYP in 1997.

SO Indicator - Number of Service Sites: This SO Indicator describes the number of public health facilities which offer family planning in the state. Ceara state exceeded its 1997 target of 484 service sites, with an increase of 28 sites to a total of 512 facilities offering family planning at the end of FY 1997. In Bahia, the target number of facilities was reached, with an increase of 38 sites offering family planning, for a total of 206 facilities in 1997, compared with its target of 196.

IR 1 - "Improved quality of family planning services": The results support the assumption

that access to contraceptive methods will increase when client-focused services are more widely available and when key elements of quality (e.g., a choice of methods, trained providers, adequate supplies, etc.) are in place. The indicators include the % of sites with availability of a range of methods, % of service sites “prepared” to provide family planning, and “client perspective”. Data were collected on 231 sites in Ceara state which had been surveyed in 1993.

Data on the availability of a range of methods (pills, IUD and condoms), require some more detailed analysis, for they appear to indicate that targets were not met and that static performance was achieved with 11% of facilities reporting a range of methods for both 1993 and 1997. It is important to note, however, that the results actually mask substantial increases in availability of main contraceptive methods. Because the supplies of condoms decreased in health posts from 13% in 1993 to 10% in 1997, and the indicator takes the “lowest common denominator,” progress is not revealed. Further analysis reveals that both pill and IUD availability in the state nearly doubled during this period: for oral contraceptives/pills from 23% to 42% (in hospitals/centers and posts), and for IUDs from 18% to 27% (in hospitals and centers) between 1993 and 1997 respectively. Condom availability also increased in hospitals and centers from 17% to 20% in this period although as mentioned above, because their availability in posts actually decreased, the overall “score” for availability of all methods was reduced.

The results of the indicator on “preparedness” reflects a similar situation as “availability,” where targets were not reached, primarily because of the limiting factor of decreased condom supplies in health posts. (The indicator measures whether a facility has all items required for providing family planning, including a trained provider, equipment, commodities and consumable supplies). While overall improvement was modest, from 8% of facilities being “prepared” in 1993, to 9% in 1997, the previously set target for 1997 of 15% was not reached. This is attributed to the fact that the survey found the limiting factor for “preparedness” to be commodities, and the decrease in condom availability in health posts reduced the overall “score” accordingly.

The indicator for client perspective in “perception of change in quality of care” was included in the Situation Analysis for Ceara state, and will be collected as a separate indicator by ProQuali Cooperating Agencies at pilot sites in forthcoming years. The survey found that 53% of clients interviewed had noted an improvement of quality of care provided by the facility since the time they had started attending the clinic.

IR 2 - Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems: Continued access to contraception over the long-term is dependent on the ability of the state, NGO, and private sector systems to provide services. This result has become increasingly important as the phase-out date of 2000 nears. The emphasis under this result is on creating and/or strengthening the management, logistics, training, and IEC systems at the state level; improving the financial sustainability of BEMFAM, the largest Brazilian family planning NGO; and expanding the available method mix by working with the private sector to introduce new and under-used methods, such as the IUD and Depo-Provera, at affordable prices.

Results show that all targets have been met or exceeded within this IR. The IPPF affiliate,

BEMFAM, has reported that 59.5% of their expenses were covered by locally generated resources in 1997, exceeding the target of 55.8% target set for the year. The sales of its commercial condom, PROSEX, were 14% above projections, and BEMFAM has bought 3.5 million condoms to continue the program. A new indicator related to Depo Provera sales has been added, reflecting the Mission's support for social marketing and public sector sales in partnership with Pharmacia & Upjohn and SOMARC. The product was launched in October 1997 and sales have exceeded projections by 30%. The first full year of sales will be 1998 when the actual sales figures for Depo Provera will be reported.

All USAID Cooperating Agencies (CAs) have reported a sustainability score for management, logistics, training and Information/Education/Communication (IEC), as being "capable with assistance," meeting the planned target in both states. New targets have been set for the forthcoming years, based on various considerations, including the process of health care decentralization from states to municipalities, which will demand different capacities at the state level.

The policy environment at the national and state levels for the provision of family planning has improved dramatically since the development of USAID's strategy in 1992. Political support for family planning has increased, barriers to the importation of condoms have been reduced, and legislation passed supporting informed choice and access to all methods of family planning.

The critical assumptions underlying the USAID strategy in reproductive health have been supported by the 1997 results. The increase in the numbers of public health facilities providing family planning and of contraceptive commodities distributed from the public health centers, even in the face of dwindling donated supplies from both USAID and other donors (UNFPA in particular), is proof that federal and state government

Bahia has committed \$3 million for the purchase of contraceptives in 1998 and will use its own funds to reproduce the education and communication materials developed by USAID last year.

policies have remained open and supportive of increased access to high quality family planning services. Bahia has committed \$3 million for the purchase of contraceptives in 1998 and will use its own funds to reproduce the education and communication materials developed by USAID last year. USAID has provided technical assistance in logistics management and commodity forecasting to Ceara and discussions continue on the need to prioritize funding of contraceptive commodities to support the reproductive health program.

In 1997, partnerships were solidified through numerous joint activities with the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA, all of which have programs that complement USAID's activities. This has included support for: a) a joint national seminar on injectables with UNFPA; b) DHS dissemination seminars in both states with UNFPA and UNICEF; and c) Brazil sponsorship, with participation of all agencies of the ISO meeting on condoms. Other donors are often willing to cost-share with USAID.

Great strides in developing an open and collaborative relationship with the GOB have also been achieved. For example, USAID-GOB dialogue has contributed to greater commitment to family planning, standardization of norms in the testing of condoms, lifting of non-tariff barriers, and the addition of Depo Provera to the list of contraceptives that may be purchased with public funds. INMETRO, the Brazilian standards organization, has requested FHI to prepare a proposal for periodic inter-laboratory studies to guarantee condom testing proficiency.

The PROFIT Project was brought to a smooth close in 1997. Global Bureau and USAID/Brazil agreed that the proceeds of the sale of UNIMED would be retained by Pathfinder Fund. These payments to Pathfinder by the buyer are being made as planned over a three year repayment period and will support the launch of Depo Provera, population and environment initiatives, Fund for the Future, and innovation grants. CEPEO (a contraceptive procurement organization established under the PROFIT project) was also divested and the sale proceeds likewise managed by Pathfinder Fund. CEPEO, the fourth largest IUD sales program in the world, achieved 83% sustainability in 1997 and will achieve full sustainability in 1998 without any USAID support.

In addition to the GOB and other international donors, USAID's other development partners include BEMFAM and Pathfinder in the NGO sector, as well as Pharmacia & Upjohn and CEPEO in the private sector. By making a small donation of product and offering the expertise of USAID CAs in the areas of communications and training, USAID successfully leveraged significant Pharmacia & Upjohn resources for the introduction of Depo-Provera at an affordable price to the public sector and low-income consumers. All of these organizations are expected to remain involved in the provision of family planning services and/or the sale of contraceptive commodities after the phase-out of USAID population assistance. The current policy

environment and economic situation in Brazil, together with the presence of a number of strong partners, facilitate achievement of the USAID/Brazil strategic objective.

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CEPEO is the fourth largest IUD sales program in the world, and will achieve full sustainability in 1998 without any USAID support.

The ProQuali initiative is an innovative and replicable model of service consolidation at all levels, which has been endorsed by the State Secretaries of Health. The program, started by a consortium of three CAs in 1997, has undertaken an extensive evaluation of service demands and requirements and has developed a number of strategies to strengthen the role of the non-physician in the provision of family planning services, to increase client input into services, and to improve the client focus of service provision. ProQuali has been selected as a successful model for quality reproductive health services to be presented in a Global Bureau sponsored seminar in May 1998.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS THROUGH FY 2000

In these final years of a phase-out of assistance, the challenge is to promote quality reproductive health services for women while at the same time decreasing USAID financial contributions and ensuring the sustainability of these services. The focus of activities between now and the year 2000 has narrowed considerably. It remains challenging to achieve sustainable programs within the framework of diminishing resources. The following are future priorities:

- The ProQuali and Pathfinder programs in the States of Ceara and Bahia. Replication of the model quality clinics within the public sector services of the two states and institutionalization of logistics, information, communication and training systems. JHPIEGO will also be working with the federal universities in each state to institutionalize reproductive health curriculum in medical schools.

- Ensuring that adequate contraceptives are available in the two states from non-USAID sources. The Letters of Agreement on Reproductive Health Programs between USAID and the two states can be used as a positive incentive to remind the states of their previous commitments.

- Developing the market for Depo Provera through the promotion of public and private sector sales in collaboration with SOMARC and Pharmacia & Upjohn.

- Facilitating the Ministry of Health's newfound commitment to expanding women's reproductive health options through joint sponsorship of national level symposia on family planning methods and reproductive health topics. These have been and will be undertaken jointly with UNFPA and Population Council.

- Ensuring the success of BEMFAM's revenue generating initiatives in laboratory services expansion, and commercial sales of condoms and IUDs as articulated in the recent Business Plan prepared by SOMARC through the continued provision of minor technical assistance.

- Implementation of a "mini-DHS" in FY99 to assess changes since the previous DHS. The DHS sampling frame will be linked to the facility survey clusters used in the situation analysis so that conclusions to be drawn regarding the links between USAID inputs, outputs, outcomes (improved service delivery) and impact (changes in behavior at the population level, such as reliance on a more diverse method mix, increased contraceptive use, and lower fertility).

Information on the financial sustainability of BEMFAM, as well as IUD and Depo-Provera sales, will be used to complement the analysis described above in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the contributions of recent USAID/Brazil assistance. A desk study based on previous program assessments and evaluations, together with the recent data and information, may also be undertaken in order to document the results of USAID's population assistance to Brazil over the past twenty plus years.

3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSEOUT

Activities under this strategic objective will be implemented through field support to G/PHN projects. The program funding required is \$2.0 million in FY99. Of this level, \$100,000 of bilateral funds will fund the local-hire project assistant and the remainder will be field support funds.

Implementation of the strategic objective requires 1.5 FTE each year--0.5 USDH FTE and 1.0 program-funded FSN/TCN. Technical assistance from USAID/W (in addition to back-stopping by project CTOs) will be needed for preparation of the FY99 R4 documents.

D.4. Performance Tables: SO4 - Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: SO4 - Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women’s reproductive health. APPROVED: FY 92 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
INDICATOR: 1. Unwanted births - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of births	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		24
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of births in reference period declared to be "unwanted" by the mother	1999	20	
COMMENTS: 1999 data will be obtained from a state survey.			
INDICATOR: 1. Unwanted births - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of births	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		27
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of births in reference period declared to be "unwanted" by the mother	1999	20	
COMMENTS: 1999 data will be obtained from a state survey.			

INDICATOR: 2. Method Knowledge - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		66
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of women with knowledge of 5 modern methods (orals, IUD, injectable, condom, female sterilization)	1999	70	
COMMENTS: 1998 data will be obtained from a state survey.			
INDICATOR: 2. Method Knowledge - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		67
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of women with knowledge of 5 modern methods (orals, IUD, injectable, condom, female sterilization)	1999	75	
COMMENTS: 1998 data will be obtained from a state survey.			

INDICATOR: 3. Couple-years of protection provided by the public sector - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of CYP	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Service statistics from Ceará Secretariat of Health and BEMFAM	1996 (B)		64,165
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of couple-years of protection (CYP)	1997	65,700	118,419
COMMENTS: CYP Calculated only for temporary methods. New conversion factors used for calculating baseline. Beginning in 1997, fiscal year calendar will be used. Target maintain baseline with 2.4% annual increase. Note: data for 1997 reflects supply, not distribution/consumption CYP.	1998	67,300	
	1999	68,900	
	2000	70,553	
INDICATOR: 3. Couple-years of protection provided by the public sector - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of CYP	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Service statistics from Bahia Secretariat of Health and BEMFAM	1996 (B)		87,860
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of couple-years of protection (CYP)	1997	89,960	97,334
COMMENTS: CYP Calculated only for temporary methods. New conversion factors used. Beginning in 1997, fiscal year calendar is used. Targets maintain newly calculated baseline (based on correction for reporting error), with 2.4% annual increase. Note: data for 1996 and 1997 reflects distribution/consumption CYP.	1998	92,127	
	1999	94,338	
	2000	96,602	

INDICATOR: 4. Access to family planning services - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of public health facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Ceará State Secretariat of Health	1996 (B)		484
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of services sites providing family planning services	1997	484	512
COMMENTS: Includes hospital, clinic and post service delivery points. Targets set relevant to consolidation versus expansion policy of State Health Secretariat. Definition of "service site" for the state includes any health facility which offers any form of family planning.	1998	484	
	1999	484	
	2000	484	
INDICATOR: 4. Access to family planning services - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of public health facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Bahia State Secretariat of Health	1996 (B)	126	178
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of services sites providing family planning services	1997	196	206
COMMENTS: Includes hospital, clinic and post service delivery points. Definition of "service site" for the state includes only full and complete services in family planning.	1998	216	
	1999	292	
	2000	300	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: SO4 - Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women’s reproductive health.			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: IR 1 - Improved quality of family planning services			
INDICATOR: 1.1 Availability of range of methods - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis	1993 / 94 (B)		11
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with all appropriate methods on hand	1997	15	11
COMMENTS: Select contraceptive performance shows positive results between 1993 and 1997 - as follows: availability of oral contraceptives increased from 23% to 42%, IUD availability increased from 18% to 27% , and condom availability increased in hospitals/centers from 17% to 20% between 1993 and 1997 respectively. Indicator target was not reached because condom availability decreased in health posts from 13% to 10%. All service sites in sample included.			
INDICATOR: 1.1 Availability of range of methods - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis	1993 / 94 (B)		21
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with all appropriate methods on hand	1998	35	
COMMENTS: Data not available in the state for 1997, as the Situation Analysis will be conducted only in 1998.			

INDICATOR: 1.2 Quality of care: composite preparedness score - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis	1993 / 94 (B)		8
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with the following: trained provider, adequate equipment, contraceptive commodities on hand, and consumable supplies. Commodities = oral, IUD and condom.	1997	12	9
COMMENTS: Limiting factor determined as commodities. Great improvement was noted in all other areas of preparedness, as nearly 100% of facilities had all other components (trained provider, equipment and supplies). However, as condom availability decreased in posts, the overall score did not increase substantially. All service sites in sample included.			
INDICATOR: 1.2 Quality of care: composite preparedness score - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with the following: trained provider, adequate equipment, contraceptive commodities on hand, and consumable supplies. Commodities = oral, IUD and condom.	1993 / 94 (B)		2
COMMENTS: No data available for 1997. The Situation Analysis will be conducted in Bahia in 1998.	1998	6	

INDICATOR: 1.3 Quality of care: client perspective of change toward improvement. Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of clients	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis (1997)	1997 (B)	50	53
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of clients at exit interviews who stated they perceive a positive change toward quality of care.	1998	60	
COMMENTS: Change is defined as improvement since the time that the client first started using the service. Target for 1997 determined by Population Council, and considers that data was collected from service sites where no interventions were made. Subsequent years will be measured by PROQUALI Cooperating Agencies at pilot sites.	1999	70	
	2000	80	
INDICATOR: 1.3 Quality of care: client perspective of change toward improvement. Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of clients	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis (1998)	1998 (B)	60	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of clients at exit interviews who stated they perceive a positive change toward quality of care.	1999	70	
COMMENTS: Change is defined as improvement since the time that the client first started using the service. Target for 1997 determined by Population Council, based on Ceará State data, and considers that data was collected from service sites where no interventions were made. Subsequent years will be measured by PROQUALI Cooperating Agencies at pilot sites.	2000	80	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: SO4 - Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: IR 2 - Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems			
INDICATOR: 2.1 Financial sustainability of BEMFAM national program			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of expenses	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: BEMFAM	1996	52,53	53,90
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of BEMFAM expenses covered by locally generated resources	1997	55,83	59,54
COMMENTS: Includes cost of commodities.	1998	63,50	
	1999	67,36	
	2000	71,34	
INDICATOR: 2.2 Units of Depo-provera sold to the public sector			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of units sold	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: SOMARC and Upjohn and Pharmacy	1998	30,000	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of Depo-provera units sold to the public sector.	1999	45,000	
COMMENTS: The Depo-provera sales started on November 1997. Targets reflect projected sales.	2000	60,000	
INDICATOR: 2.3 Units of Depo-provera sold through pharmacies			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of units sold	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: SOMARC and Upjohn and Pharmacy	1998	192,000	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of Depo-provera units sold through pharmacies	1999	282,000	
COMMENTS: The Depo-provera sales started on November 1997. Targets reflect projected sales.	2000	396,000	

INDICATOR: 2.4 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Management - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: FPMD	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	2	
	2000	3	
INDICATOR: 2.4 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Management - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: FPMD	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	2	
	2000	3	

INDICATOR: 2.5 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Family Planning Logistics - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: FPMD	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	2	
	2000	3	
INDICATOR: 2.5 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Family Planning Logistics - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Pathfinder	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	3	
	2000	3	

INDICATOR: 2.6 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Training - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: JHPIEGO	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	2	
	2000	3	
INDICATOR: 2.6 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Training - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: JHPIEGO	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	3	
	1999	3	
	2000	3	

INDICATOR: 2.7 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - IEC - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: PCS	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	2	
	2000	3	
INDICATOR: 2.7 Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - IEC - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: PCS	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	2
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	3	
	1999	3	
	2000	3	

E. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No SpO1 - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The USAID/Brazil At-Risk Youth objective has continued to meet or exceed its targets last year. Changes in the Brazilian political scenario, especially in the area of primary education, have reinforced USAID's decision to address the problems affecting the lives of at-risk children and youth through both formal and supplementary education. In 1997, the Brazilian educational environment was marked by the spread of fellowship-type programs that encourage parents to keep their children in formal schools or to promote their return to school from work. In late 1997 and early 1998 the Brazilian Ministry of Education launched a nationwide campaign to enroll every children under the age of 14 in formal primary school. Success rates reached 95%. The biggest challenge now is to devise means to decrease drop-out and failure rates which continue to be alarmingly high, particularly in the Northern and Northeastern regions. In line with the national policy, USAID will continue to focus its efforts in formal schooling, educational support and vocational training programs for at-risk children and youth.

The USAID program has demonstrated the capacity to develop programs that make a difference, and to leverage and direct the resources of other donors and organizations to expand these initiatives. Based on the opportunity to maximize USAID's investment, expand program impact, and guarantee the sustainability of the organizations and programs assisted to date, the Mission has requested USAID/W's approval to fund an at-risk youth strategy for the period 1998-2002, with activities ending by September 30, 2003.

The At-Risk Youth program is a high priority in the Mission's MPP, closely linked to Goal 1: to promote the expansion of democratic values and institutions in Brazil. The activity promotes citizen participation through the expansion of NGO activities and support to public sector/civil society partnerships in the areas of civic education, civic leadership development, and citizenship. Along the four years of project development, U.S. Mission's support has been a key factor for achievement of objectives and to draw GOB and media's attention to the importance of USAID's sponsorship of actions in this field.

The At-Risk Youth activity has made significant progress toward its goal of strengthening prevention and protection efforts that target at-risk youth, NGO and public services and the public policy environment impacting at-risk youth. At the special objective level, progress toward improved living conditions for at-risk youth in target areas is being measured through children and youth's improved performance in school and successful participation in vocational training programs. The target for children and youth completing the school year and being promoted to the next grade was established at 60% for 1997, already higher than the national average of 49%. The activity far exceeded its target with an actual promotion rate of 87%, nearly twice the national rate. This successful result was prompted by the introduction, in most of the NGOs supported by USAID, of educational support programs that assist children and youth with reported weaknesses in different subjects, supervise homework, and strengthen basic Portuguese

and mathematics skills. These educational support programs, allied to assistance to families, psychosocial support and promotion of access to health services, favor better school performance. Also in 1997 USAID began support to two primary schools (one assisting 120 street kids and another reaching 300 low-income children and youth) run by the Brasília local government. In these two schools USAID's support is critical to implement activities capable of attracting kids to the school environment, such as a circus and a computer science course, thus contributing to a decrease on drop-out rates.

The target for children and youth completing the school year and being promoted to the next grade was established at 60% for 1997. This target was already higher than the national average of 49%. The at-risk youth activity exceeded its target by far, with an actual promotion rate of 87%, nearly twice as much as the national rate.

The second indicator at the Special Objective level seeks to measure the impact of USAID-supported activities in preparing youth to engage in income-generating activities through vocational training programs. The target to have 60% of youth enrolled in vocational training programs able to engage in income-generating activities was effectively met. In 1997 several of the institutions supported by USAID reported problems with drop-out rates in vocational training programs. This is mainly due to the fact that the ILO Convention establishes the age of 16 as a minimum for an adolescent to engage in professional training. Therefore, the majority of at-risk youth look for professionalization alternatives when they are nearing 17 or 18 years of age. At that age, family pressure for an adolescent to work and help with family support increases greatly, leading him/her to give up the training course and look for immediate placement in the labor market in positions that do not require specific training but, in turn, pay extremely low salaries, thus perpetuating the low income pattern which characterizes the families of at-risk youth. This factor may constrain USAID's ability to reach the target of 75% of youth trained and able to engage in income-generating activities by the year 2000. The Mission will, however, maintain this target and take steps to increase the rate of permanence of youth in vocational training programs, basically through family involvement and the inclusion in subgrants of fellowships that would cover the adolescent's basic needs while he/she is under training.

The first intermediate result aims at increasing the number of services available to at-risk children and youth, and is measured by the increase in the number of project beneficiaries. As of December 1997, 33,683 people had been directly or indirectly assisted by the project, thus exceeding the target of 30,000 beneficiaries. This achievement was made possible by increasing community-based interventions through the establishment of locally-organized networks. The families of approximately 90% of the children and youth assisted by the activity are being systematically involved in the process of building children and youth's self-esteem, strengthening family ties, accessing appropriate governmental instances to improve the provision of services, and participating in associations and networks that seek to provide specialized services and root children and their families in their own communities. USAID-supported activities have also expanded peer work to involve the largest number possible of adolescents, especially in the areas

of HIV/AIDS/STI and early pregnancy prevention.

IR 2 - "Expanded NGO and GO capacity to provide services to at-risk youth" involves strengthening indigenous institutions' capabilities in areas such as project design, implementation and evaluation, financial management, strategic planning, fund-raising and conflict resolution. USAID/Brazil is submitting a change to the indicator and targets, following USAID/W comments regarding the indicator's input orientation. In last year's R4, networks and coalitions were not seen as a single body, which led to an unrealistic increment in the number of reported institutions. In order to correct this distortion, USAID/Brazil is tightening up targets through a better definition of "institutions strengthened". The concept of institutional strengthening has been refined to include only those institutions that have received USAID's direct financial and technical support for the systematic development of staff capabilities through specific training. Reflecting this change, the actual number of institutions strengthened in 1997 drops to 17 as compared to a previous target of 55. Targets for subsequent years have also been revised to reflect the conceptual modification. For the year 1996, the Mission has included the figure reported as "actual" in last year's R4 and, in parenthesis, the figure that should have been reported under the new criteria. Besides providing specific training on NGO efficiency, in 1997 the At-Risk Youth activity has supported institution-building through technical assistance and dissemination of information to actors in the field for replication purposes. Another important aspect of this work is the provision of technical training in the activity's programmatic areas to staff of NGOs supported by USAID and to other governmental and non-governmental organizations. Such training includes issues such as sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, family preservation, coalition building, children and adolescents' rights, education, research, and documentation of experiences. In 1997 a total of 1,658 technicians of 90 Northeastern institutions were reached under USAID's training program.

The At-Risk Youth activity has also met the target to obtain public sector's involvement in 55% of USAID-supported interventions. The actual rate of 56% shows the activity's success in expanding NGO and GO capacity to provide services to at-risk youth by encouraging effective partnership between two sectors that have historically worked independently in Brazil. Government/civil society partnership favors the provision of more adequate services to the target population and promotes a valuable exchange of expertise that optimizes assistance. USAID's support has been particularly critical in creating or improving several key networks/coalitions in public policy interventions, coordination of services and baseline research for policy and project formulation.

On IR 3, "Innovative approaches developed and implemented", the At-Risk Youth activity fell short of the target of establishing innovative interventions in 12 institution, with an actual achievement of 8. Two major constraints led to our having fallen short in this result. First, fund limitations caused the grantee to concentrate investments in a smaller number of organizations as compared to initial forecasts. Second, the project had the programmatic area of family preservation as a basis for innovation, as this is not a developed field in Brazil. In the course of work, however, the family preservation concept has proven to be a good idea but impossible to operationalize as proposed in the initial project document. USAID has continued

to pursue achievements in the area of family preservation, however, the lack of psycho-social support structures to back up NGO initiatives capable of reaching families led the Mission to consider family preservation as a cross-cutting issue. Vocational training and prevention of child and adolescent prostitution became the main programmatic areas where innovation can be considered and is being implemented. In these areas, replication of innovative initiatives is already taking place beyond the target areas. Restrictions to implementing innovative actions pose the need to revise targets for FYs 99 and 2000, taking into consideration that project funds are nearly 100% committed to ongoing subgrants. The project extension through 2003 and the funding levels approved will define the intensity of project innovations in the years to come, although the focus will shift from innovation to dissemination and replication. Currently, targets for 1999 and 2000 have been established at 10 institutions.

Data disaggregation by gender shows a prevalence of female beneficiaries, with girls totalling 60% of children and youth directly assisted by the project. This focus on girls is driven by USAID's emphasis in the area of prevention of child and adolescent prostitution, which affects girls on a larger scale. In an effort to integrate programmatic areas, the problem of child and adolescent prostitution is being tackled, in part, through vocational training programs for adolescent women as an income-generating alternative to prostitution, besides supporting backstop institutions and shelters that have the capacity to address the special needs of girls.

In 1997, USAID worked to increase coordination with international donors, such as the European Union, UNICEF, Save the Children, Kellogg Foundation, as well as other USG agencies, e.g., USIS IVP Grant, and with private sector donors at the local level, namely the Vitae and Odebrecht Foundations, and the Ayrton Senna Institute. Out of the 16 institutions supported by

USAID's main role has been to provide small amounts of seed money to demonstrate the feasibility of programs that are eventually replicated and expanded by other donors.

USAID last year, 15 subgrants are co-funded with other donors. USAID's main role has been to provide small amounts of seed money to demonstrate the feasibility of programs that are eventually replicated and expanded by other donors. 1997 was also the last year of the IDB's grant program. From now on, the Bank will only work on a loan basis. As IDB was the largest donor in this area in Brazil, its withdrawal from the grant scenario poses difficulties to the sustainability of institutions that are also supported by USAID. This, however, should not affect the achievement of USAID objectives, as efforts are being made to increase the European Union's involvement in our program and leverage the considerable amount of resources that the E.U. is allocating to Brazil. Besides that, new donors such as the National Social Development Bank (BNDES), Plan International and the International Youth Foundation are starting new programs in the country, and should become USAID's partners in new and ongoing initiatives.

In spite of a shortfall in IR 3 Indicator 3, the at-risk youth activity continues to satisfactory perform and is progressing well toward achievement of the objective. The program has experienced a learning curve over the past three years that now points clearly to tangible

initiatives and approaches that work. In terms of pilot testing for successful approaches, a number of lessons have been learned which have been and will be applied. The current trend indicates that the activity is maturing and will achieve its objectives by the year 2003 if LAC provides adequate funds. Despite the relatively modest amount of USAID funds employed in the at-risk youth area, this activity has allowed the Brazil Mission the opportunity to take the lead in this field of action, initiating strategic interventions which are supported subsequently by other donors working in the country. USAID's efforts have assured continuity of support to the NGO effort and draw public attention and international support to this critical social program.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS THROUGH FY 2000 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The recent approval of USAID/Brazil's strategy contemplates an extension of this Special Objective through 2002, with activities ending by September 30, 2003. The draft DAEC98 cable, however, notes need for improvement in the causal linkages and indicators of the at-risk youth results framework. With USAID/W and extended team members' assistance, the Mission will revise the results framework and indicators to be submitted in next year's R4.

From 1998 through 2000, the project's main foci involve providing systematic and hands-on technical assistance and training to implementing NGOs and coalitions; expanding project monitoring and evaluation activities; building technical and institutional capacities; and disseminating information and practical tools to the actors in the field. These activities will be critical to support the strategy for project extension, which will focus on sustainability, dissemination and replication of experiences.

Achieving the sustainability of institutions working in the area of poor and marginalized youth is a slow process, and is closely related in Brazil to the adequate allocation of public resources. The country's evolving political environment favors increasing the priority given to the social area, including the UNICEF-supported pro-education initiative currently implemented by the Ministry of Education. USAID's efforts to supplement governmental action will include expanding production activities already in place among some implementing organizations, improving communications and liaison with local community and business sources of support, increased emphasis on fund-raising and generation of local income, and more sophisticated means of gaining support from the political leadership. A training program to strengthen the administrative and management capacity of recipient organizations will be designed by the grantee in 1998.

On the dissemination side, USAID will work to establish a communications strategy to document and transfer methodologies to institutions, service providers and policy makers in and beyond target areas. Professional exchange between organizations will be encouraged and supported by USAID. A series of publications addressing the activity's programmatic areas will continue to be published through the end of project. The At-Risk Youth project also offers important lessons for potential and ongoing At-Risk Youth and Street Children activities in other USAID-sponsored programs in Guatemala and El Salvador. Negotiations are underway to promote this lessons learned exchange in the second half of 1998.

Replication will be another priority in the coming years. In 1997, USAID promoted the replication of two innovative activities. A subgrant implemented in Recife with at-risk girls to provide training in computer hardware assemblage and maintenance is being replicated in Brasília in a public school, with potentially positive results. The same initiative is being analyzed by a São Paulo NGO for possible replication. In Recife, a

In Recife, a \$25,000 contribution by USAID to Centro Luis Freire to establish a databank of services for at-risk youth was replicated throughout the state of Pernambuco with \$200,000 in financing from the European Union.

\$25,000 contribution by USAID to Centro Luis Freire to establish a databank of services for at-risk youth was replicated throughout the state of Pernambuco with \$200,000 in financing from the European Union. These are just some examples of the impact that USAID's innovative, hands-on program can make. Supported by the dissemination strategy, USAID/Brazil will work to adapt assistance methodologies to fit new institutions with a potential to provide quality services to the target populations.

Before the year 2000, USAID/Brazil expects to have accomplished IRs 2 (Increased number of services available to at-risk youth) and 3 (Innovative approaches developed and implemented) of the current results framework as measured by existing indicators. The review of the results framework and indicators to take place in 1998 will define new paths and results to be achieved during the approved extension.

This activity fits within the structure of the Administrator's Youth initiative and is indicative of USAID's commitment to children and youth at risk. This program is also a valuable source of lessons for the children and youth rollout and has potential for replication and for inclusion in the Lessons Without Borders program.

Activities will be implemented with funds from the Congressionally-mandated Displaced Children's and Orphans Fund. A total of \$3.255 million, including program activities and contract costs for the FSN/PSC officer who manages the activity, is required to fund current activities and the program's extension through 2003--\$500,000 in FY98, \$755,000 in FY99, \$850,000 will be required in FY00, \$650,000 in FY01, and \$500,000 in FY02.

Implementation of the strategic objective requires one program-funded FSN/PSC each year. Technical assistance from USAID/W (in addition to backstopping by project CTOs) will be needed for review of the current results framework and program indicators.

E.3. PERFORMANCE TABLES: SPO1 - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: SPO1 - Improved Quality of Life for At-Risk Youth in Target Areas APPROVED: 23/MAY/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SPO1 - Improved Quality of Life for At-Risk Youth in Target Areas			
INDICATOR: 1. Children and youth completing the school year			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of children and youth SOURCE: Ministry of Education Census, Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of children and youth assisted under the activity who were enrolled in formal schools and promoted to the next grade. COMMENTS: 49% is the grade pass rate for Brazil's Northeastern region, and does not refer specifically to at-risk youth. Achieving 65% of school year approval for at-risk youth is an ambitious goal. If achieved, this will be the project's largest impact. Targets will be reexamined for extension years.	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUAL
	1996(B)	--	49
	1997	60	87
	1998	60	
	1999	65	
	2000 (T)	65	
INDICATOR: 2. Youth trained by the activity and able to engage in income generating activities			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of youth SOURCE: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Youth assisted by activity and approved in vocational training programs COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		n/a
	1997	60	59
	1998	60	
	1999	65	
	2000 (T)	70	
RESULT NAME: SPO1IR1 - Increased number of services available to at-risk youth			
INDICATOR: 1. Project direct and indirect beneficiaries			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people SOURCE: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Direct and indirect beneficiaries include at-risk children and youth, their family members assisted under the family preservation component, and other youth reached through community activities. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		3,445
	1996	20,000	22,000
	1997	30,000	33,683
	1998	38,000	
	1999	45,000	
	2000(T)	50,000	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: SPO1 - Improved Quality of Life for At-Risk Youth in Target Areas APPROVED: 23/MAY/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SPO1IR2 - Expanded NGO and GO capacity to provide services to at-risk youth			
INDICATOR: 1. Institutions strengthened			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of institutions SOURCE: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Institutions directly involved in activities and receiving assistance to increase their institutional capacity. COMMENTS: The concept of institutional strengthening has been refined to include only those institutions that have received USAID's direct financial support for the systematic development of staff capabilities through specific training. Targets have been adjusted accordingly. * Actual number for 1996 according to new measurement criteria ** 1997 target under new measurement criteria	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	6	9
	1996	11	51 (12)*
	1997	55(17)**	17
	1998	18	
	1999	20	
	2000	25	
INDICATOR: 2. Public sector involvement in the provision of adequate services to target population			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of interventions SOURCE: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of interventions supported by the At-risk Youth activity in which there is public sector participation. COMMENTS: Public sector involvement includes the implementation of socio-educational instruments and public policies to adopt new legislative, methodological, educational and training approaches in assisting at-risk children and youth.	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	n/a	16
	1996	n/a	52
	1997	55	56
	1998	60	
	1999	65	
	2000	70	
RESULT NAME: SPO1IR3 - Innovative approaches developed and implemented			
INDICATOR: 1. Number of institutions implementing innovative interventions in target areas			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of institutions SOURCE: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Institutions implementing approaches that have not been tested elsewhere and have a good potential for replication. COMMENTS: Current innovative interventions are being implemented in areas such as computer science, arts and music, guarantee of legal rights, and commercial production.	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	n/a	1
	1996	5	6
	1997	12	8
	1998	10	
	1999	10	
	2000	10	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No - SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Due to a change in the Brazilian Minister of Justice and key staff, in 1997 the USAID/Brazil Administration of Justice objective only partially met its targets. In the last R4 period, as planned an overview of the concept of organized crime task forces, their utility and their structure, was provided to senior Brazilian federal and state police and prosecutors to ensure their understanding and support for this program. This was followed by the visit of a group of senior Brazilian federal and state police and prosecutors to the DOJ in May 1997, for orientation and visits to several functioning task forces in Washington and Miami. Finally, OPDAT and ICITAP developed the detailed course materials based on a thorough review of the Brazilian justice system carried out with senior GOB justice sector officials. However, the actual task force training could not be carried out in 1997 due to the changes in the Ministry. This training is now scheduled for March 1998.

The Brazil Administration of Justice project is linked to the Mission's MPP goal 1: "Promote the expansion of democratic values and institutions in Brazil" - Objective 3: "Promote cooperation with officials of the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, and state judges and prosecutors to modernize administration of justice in Brazil."

The Brazil Administration of Justice project is linked to the Mission's MPP goal 1: "Promote the expansion of democratic values and institutions in Brazil" - Objective 3: "Promote cooperation with officials of the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, and state judges and prosecutors to modernize administration of justice in Brazil." USAID's democracy special objective, which supports cooperation with the GOB to increase teamwork between police and prosecutors, was the basis for this MPP goal. The special objective has a rating of 10, due to the importance of this area to the Brazil Mission.

Our focus continues on three intermediate results: (1) New techniques for fighting organized crime used by Brazilian authorities; (2) Brazilian task forces created; and (3) Increased Brazilian authorities' awareness of task forces and organized crime fighting techniques

The focus continues on three intermediate results: (1) New techniques for fighting organized crime used by Brazilian authorities; (2) Brazilian task forces created; and (3) Increased Brazilian authorities' awareness of task forces and organized crime fighting techniques. Due to a change in the Brazilian

Minister of Justice and key staff resulting in renewed interest at the federal level, the target group was changed from the state level to the federal level. It was decided to have one federal task force in the three cities of Brasilia, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro. It was also decided to train federal police and prosecutors, as well as auditors from different agencies such as the Central Bank, the SRF (Brazilian IRS) and the CVM (Brazilian Stock Market Commission). Due to these changes, adjustments were made in the performance tables, to include the reduction in the

number of task forces and participation of other agencies.

Since September 1998, USAID through the AOJ has providing assistance to the GOB in developing policies, procedures, and practices for the development and implementation of organized crime task forces. ICITAP/OPDAT/USAID personnel are working with Brazilian federal prosecutors and police on this aspect of the program.

On March 30, 1998, the last phase of the program will begin with OPDAT and ICITAP providing training to 10 federal police, 10 federal prosecutors and 10 auditors from SRF, Central Bank and CVM, who will establish task forces for investigating organized crime.

We expect to have at least two task forces operational by July 1998, one each in Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro. Due to the changes discussed above, the special objective will not be fully accomplished within the planned time period of FY97-98, leaving the follow-up evaluation and additional training that the evaluation may call for to be accomplished. However, given establishment of an FBI office in Brasilia in FY98, it is anticipated that the DOJ and/or INL will take over this training requirement and continue it with their own funds after FY98, providing the follow-up technical assistance to Brazilian authorities as they apply the training and develop the task force concept. The task forces will be evaluated in late 1998 by a team composed of GOB, OPDAT, and ICITAP representatives.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS IN FY 2000 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The special objective will end in FY98.

F. 3. Performance Tables: SpO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.

OBJECTIVE: SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ. APPROVED: 24/May/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.			
INDICATOR: Number of organized crime cases brought to prosecution by task forces			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of cases SOURCE: Assessment - GOB - Ministry of Justice INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: We expect 3 organized crime cases brought to prosecution by task forces in the end of FY99.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997	0	0
	1998	0	0
RESULT NAME: SPO2IR1 - New techniques for fighting organized crime used by Brazilian authorities.			
INDICATOR: Number of task forces using new organized crime fighting techniques.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Task Forces SOURCE: Assessment - GOB - Ministry of Justice INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: We expect to meet our 1998 target by July 1998, 4 in 1999, and 4 more in 2000.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997	0	0
	1998	3	0
RESULT NAME: SP2IR2 - Brazilian task forces created.			
INDICATOR: Number of task forces operational.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Task Forces SOURCE: Assessment - GOB - Ministry of Justice INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: We expect to meet our 1998 target by July 1998, 3 in 1999, and 3 more in 2000.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997	0	0
	1998	3	

OBJECTIVE: SPO2 - Improved capacity of Brazilian authorities to fight organized crime - AOJ. APPROVED: 24/May/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SPO2IR3 - Brazilian authorities awareness of task force and organized crime fighting techniques increased.			
INDICATOR: 1. Number of Brazilian authorities trained.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of People SOURCE: Training Report - GOB - Ministry of Justice INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: We expect to meet our 1998 target by April 1998, 30 in 199, and 30 in 2000. * Due to the changes within the Brazilian authorities we reduced our target.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997	0	0
	1998	30 *	

RESULT NAME: SPO2IR3 - Brazilian authorities awareness of task forces and organized crime fighting techniques increased.			
INDICATOR: 2. Knowledge level of Brazilian authorities regarding task forces and investigative techniques.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of People SOURCE: Training Test Report- GOB - Ministry of Justice INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: We expect to meet our 1998 target by April 1998, 30 in 199, and 30 in 2000. * Due to the changes within the Brazilian authorities we reduced our target.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997	0	0
	1998	30 *	

III. Status of the Management Contract

A. Strategic Objective changes or refinements

1. Environment

During the February 1998 coordination meeting of the USAID/Brazil environment program, refinements to the strategic plan (1998-2003) were discussed. No dramatic changes will be necessary. The results framework (Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results) will not change, though IR level indicators may change to reflect the program after 1999 when the current grants come to an end. It is also possible that a few partners will no longer be supported by USAID. Discussions will be carried out in 1998 on adjusting/modifying IR level indicators, fine-tuning the strategy, as well as capturing new trends in the environment arena. The final environment strategy will be in place when existing program commitments come to a close in 1999.

2. Energy

The energy Strategic Objective is under review at this time and will be substantially different than the former Special Objective.

3. Justice

Due to a change in the Brazilian Minister of Justice and key staff resulting and renewed interest at the federal level, the target group was changed from the state level to the federal level. It was decided to have one federal task force in three cities Brasilia, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro. It was also decided to train federal police and prosecutors, as well as auditors from different agencies such as the Central Bank, the SRF - Brazilian IRS and the CVM - Brazilian Stock Market Commission. Due to these changes, we had to make some adjustments in our performance tables, to include the reduction in the number of task forces and participation of other agencies.

IV. Resource Requirements

A. Financial Plan

1. Resource Levels

Over the five-year period of the current strategic plan through FY-02, the USAID program will change dramatically. At all three scenarios proposed in the Strategic Plan, "low," "medium," or "high," the program will have a larger emphasis on global climate change (GCC) by the end of the planning period. At the "low" level, by the end of FY-00, the program will be an entirely GCC-focused program. At the "medium and "high" levels, there will be a gradual phase-down and orderly turnover of health objectives to Brazilian organizations, with completion of funding in FY-02 and activities in FY-03. These changes will also have staffing implications which are discussed in the next section.

While the LAC Bureau and Global concurred in the proposal to fund health (except reproductive health), environment, and energy activities through FY-02 (the "medium" and "high" scenarios), the LAC funding levels provided for R-4 preparation, in all cases except for AIDS, are below the medium level. (The table in IV.A. details these levels.)

Thus, in the case of environment, energy, and At-Risk Youth, the funding levels provided by LAC will not allow USAID to be responsive to the Global issues which are the rationale for our presence in Brazil. Additionally, these lower levels preclude USAID/Brazil from participating in any meaningful way in the President's recently announced \$1 billion Climate Change initiative, for which Brazil is one of ten focus countries world-wide or from making a contribution to the U.S./Brazil Common Agenda Agreement. Finally, three of the bilateral agreements signed during President and Mrs. Clinton's highly successful visit to Brazil in October envisioned USAID involvement, and two require environment/energy funding, which these funding levels also preclude. The following are comments with regard to funding on each affected SO:

Environment and Energy

Of the three bilateral agreements signed during the President's visit, two provide for USAID-funded activities: 1) The U.S./Brazil Energy Technology MOU, in which USAID will have a significant role in two of the three annexes of the Agreement - - renewable energy and energy efficiency; and 2) Partnership Parks, in which USAID and Park Service were to jointly collaborate with the GOB on protected lands and park management in the Pantanal.

While the funding level provided for environment is tight, we believe that we will be able to adequately fund the activities related to the Partnership Parks Agreement.

However, the funding level provided by LAC for SO2 (Energy) of \$780,000 in FY-98 and \$850,000 in FYs-99 and 00 is below the "low" level requested in the Strategic Plan and below the "medium" level requested by USAID/Brazil of \$850,000 in FY-98 and \$1m in FYs-99 and 00. Since the funding provided by the LAC Bureau is matched by Global and Brazil is a GCC target country, G/ENV/EET is prepared to match up to \$1.4m in LAC funds each year. Thus, the LAC funding level reduces by \$1.1m each year the funds available for one of the ten world-wide GCC priority countries. The Bureau proposed funding level also will not permit carrying out any Development Credit Authority activities during the R-4 period nor activities related to

the Presidential Bilateral Agreements.

The reduced funding will preclude carrying out the activities USAID proposed under the energy MOU in two of the three annexes to the MOU. Clean energy use and production will be critical areas in Brazil over the next several years. With traditional deficit risks on the order of 5% in electrical generation supply, Brazil faces deficit risks of 15% or more over the next several years. These supply deficit risks, concentrated principally in the heavily industrialized southeast which includes Rio and São Paulo, have many potential impacts, not the least of which is the damage to Brazil's economic growth and the public's commitment to privatization in the energy sector. Demand side management and increased alternative sources have the potential to ameliorate this increased deficit and provide increased positive impacts on U.S. trade and investment. Assistance to the GOB's program to provide incentives for providing off-grid, alternative energy supplies for rural, isolated communities has both a positive social impact, as well as to increase economic opportunities for rural communities.

USAID assistance to the GOB on restructuring of the electrical sector and assistance on Brazil's energy efficiency programs which mobilizes \$198m per year from Brazil's electrical utilities for such activities is important for success of the program. Additionally, our technical support for preparation of programs for World Bank and IDB financing is already leveraging \$150m in WB financing for the \$300m Integrated Social and Commercial power loan project. Several other projects which will be developed over the next several years, could mobilize several hundred million more dollars.

Thus, a relatively small increase by LAC in funds for the USAID/Brazil energy SO, will mobilize more than \$5m dollars in Global Bureau funds and will provide leverage and influence over more than a billion dollars of GOB and IFI funding. USAID/Brazil requests that this decision be reviewed to determine if the G level of \$1.4m p.a. can be matched.

At-Risk Youth

The At-Risk Youth Program requires \$755,000 and \$850,000 in FYs-99 and 00, respectively to accomplish the intermediate results approved in the Strategic Plan. Funding at \$500,00 in each of these years is not adequate. Without the additional funds, sustainability of these activities over the planning period is not assured. The proposed program will provide additional resources for the problem of adolescent prostitution to fund a significant additional number of proven educational interventions that USAID has developed. As a result, public and private organizations at the state and local levels will be strengthened and gain experience working more closely developing joint programs and coordinating activities. This increased level of activities, in addition to providing increased services, will strengthen the technical expertise of the organizations and foster working relationships with public and private financing organizations thereby increasing the sustainability of the NGO activities.

Reproductive Health and AIDS

The Reproductive Health activities will be completing activities during the R-4 planning period, and there will be significant opportunities for adjustment of the activities as we most advantageously position the program for maximum sustainability upon completion. The AIDS program is being designed for a second phase to more closely coincide programmatically and

geographically with the Reproductive Health program and the At-Risk Youth activities. At this critical juncture for our program, the current GDO, who has an extensive health background, will be replaced this summer by someone who does not. We do not feel that periodic TDY assistance will be either sufficient or cost effective as a substitute to full-time, resident expertise. USAID/Brazil has, therefore, proposed the hiring of a US PSC for a two year period to provide this critical technical input which will not be available to the Mission. This issue was discussed with the Global Bureau and LAC/RSD during the Strategic Plan review and both encouraged the Mission to find the resources to fund this additional technical assistance, as Global does not have funds to cover this requirement. The issue was also discussed by Global, LAC, and HRD in the context of the assignment decisions made to replace the current GDO, with Global expressing strong concern regarding the lack of technical expertise in the health area available in the Mission after the departure of the incumbent GDO.

We are, therefore, requesting an additional \$200,000 each year for FY-98 and 99 to cover this cost. Since AIDS funding has already been reduced \$500,000 per year, Reproductive Health Resources are phasing out, and At-Risk Youth funds are already below the planned level, this cost cannot be funded from the funds currently available in health. As the assistance to be provided covers all three of our Health Objective areas, funding could legitimately come from an increase in one or any combination of the strategic/special health objectives.

IV. Resource Requirements

2. Financial Plan Tables

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3 pages

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1 pages

USAID FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST BY PROGRAM/COUNTRY

27-Aug-98
04:00 PMCountry/Program: BRAZIL
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000																	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.
	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 99	Estimated Total	Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 00	Est. Total Cost life of SO			
SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.																			
	Bilateral	6,417	6,650										6,650		6,417	27,774	17,000	2,002	
	Field Spt	850	500										500		850	1,160	1,000		
	Total	7,267	7,150		0		0		0		0		7,150	0	7,267	28,934	18,000		
SO2 - Reduce rate of growth in greenhouse gas emissions from energy sources.																			
	Bilateral	850	850										850		850	3,440	5,600	2,002	
	Field Spt	0	0										0		0	2,305	0		
	Total	850	850		0		0		0		0		850	0	850	5,745	5,600		
SO3 - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target areas.																			
	Bilateral	157	178							178					157	1,300	350	2,002	
	Field Spt	1,843	1,822							1,822					1,843	11,295	2,650		
	Total	2,000	2,000		0		0		0		2,000	0	0	0	2,000	12,595	3,000		
SO4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.																			
	Bilateral	100	0					0					0		100	700	0	1,999	
	Field Spt	1,900	0					0					0		1,900	22,320	0		
	Total	2,000	0		0		0		0		0	0	0	0	2,000	23,020	0		
SPO1 - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.																			
	Bilateral	500	500					500							500	5,360	1,400	2,002	
	Field Spt	0	0					0							0	0	0		
	Total	500	500		0		0		0		0	0	0	0	500	5,360	1,400		
PPG7 Program - World Bank																			
	Bilateral		0																
	Field Spt		0																
	Total	0	0		0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Bilateral		0																
	Field Spt		0																
	Total	0	0		0		0		0		0	0	0	0			0		
	Bilateral		0																
	Field Spt		0																
	Total	0	0		0		0		0		0	0	0	0			0		
Total Bilateral			8,024	8,178	0		0		500		178	0	7,500	0					
Total Field Support			4,593	2,322	0		0		0		1,822	0	500	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM			12,617	10,500	0		0		500		2,000	0	8,000	0			28,000		

FY 2000 Request Sector Totals -- DA	
Econ Growth	0
[Of which Microenterpris]
HCD	
PHN	2,500
Environment	8,000
[Of which Biodiversity]	500
Democracy	0
Humanitarian	0

FY 2000 Request Sector Totals -- ESF	
Econ Growth	0
[Of which Microenterprise]
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
[Of which Biodiversity]]
Democracy	0
Humanitarian	0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	15,600
FY 2002 Target Program Level	12,400
FY 2003 Target Program Level	10,800

USAID FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

27-Aug-98
04:00 PMCountry/Program: BRAZIL
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999																Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.	
	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 98	Estimated Total	Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 99	Est. Total Cost life of SO			
SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.																			
		Bilateral	7,923	6,417									6,417		7,923	17,774	17,000	2,002	
		Field Spt	675	850									850		675	1,160	1,000		
		Total	8,598	7,267	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	7,267	0	8,598	18,934	18,000		
SO2 - Reduce rate of growth in greenhouse gas emissions from energy sources.																			
		Bilateral	780	850									850		780	3,440	5,600	2,002	
		Field Spt	0	0									0		0	2,305	0		
		Total	780	850	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	850	0	780	5,745	5,600		
SO3 - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target areas.																			
		Bilateral	200	157							157				200	1,300	350	2,002	
		Field Spt	1,800	1,843							1,843				1,800	11,295	2,650		
		Total	2,000	2,000	0		0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	12,595	3,000		
SO4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.																			
		Bilateral	0	100				100					0		100	700	0	1,999	
		Field Spt	150	1,900				1,900					0		2,050	22,320	0		
		Total	150	2,000	0		0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	23,020	0		
SPO1 - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.																			
		Bilateral	620	500					500						620	5,360	1,400	2,002	
		Field Spt	0	0					0						0	0	0		
		Total	620	500	0		0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	620	5,360	1,400		
		Bilateral		0															
		Field Spt		0															
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Bilateral		0															
		Field Spt		0															
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
		Bilateral		0															
		Field Spt		0															
		Total	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
Total Bilateral			9,523	8,024	0		0	100	500		157	0	7,267	0					
Total Field Support			2,625	4,593	0		0	1,900	0		1,843	0	850	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM			12,148	12,617	0		0	2,000	500		2,000	0	8,117	0			28,000		

FY 1999 Request Sector Totals -- DA	
Econ Growth	0
[Of which Microenterpris	[]
HCD	0
PHN	4,500
Environment	8,117
[Of which Biodiversity]	500
Democracy	0
Humanitarian	0

FY 1999 Request Sector Totals -- ESF	
Econ Growth	0
[Of which Microenterprise	[]
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
[Of which Biodiversity]	[]
Democracy	0
Humanitarian	0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	w/ PPG-7	15,600
FY 2002 Target Program Level		12,400
FY 2003 Target Program Level		10,800

USAID FY 1998 Budget Request by Program/Country

27-Aug-98
04:00 PMCountry/Program: BRAZIL
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. # , Title	FY 1998																Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.	
	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 97	Estimated Total	Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 98	Est. Total Cost life of SO			
SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.																			
	Bilateral	5,520	5,923										5,923		3,520	27,774	17,000	2,002	
	Field Spt	675	675										675		675	1,160	1,000		
	Total	6,195	6,598	0		0	0	0		0	0	6,598	0	4,195	28,934		18,000		
SO2 - Reduce rate of growth in greenhouse gas emissions from energy sources.																			
	Bilateral	125	780									780		125	3,440	5,600	2,002		
	Field Spt	490	0									0		490	2,305	0			
	Total	615	780	0		0	0	0		0	0	780	0	615	5,745	5,600			
SO3 - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target areas.																			
	Bilateral	220	200							200				220	1,300	350	2,002		
	Field Spt	1,780	1,800							1,800				1,780	11,295	2,650			
	Total	2,000	2,000	0		0	0	0		2,000	0	0	0	2,000	12,595	3,000			
SO4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.																			
	Bilateral	0	100					100				0		100	700	0	1,999		
	Field Spt	550	2,900					2,900						3,300	22,320	0			
	Total	550	3,000	0		0	3,000	0		0	0	0	0	3,400	23,020	0			
SPO1 - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.																			
	Bilateral	1,280	500					500						1,160	5,360	1,400	2,002		
	Field Spt	0	0					0						0	0	0			
	Total	1,280	500	0		0	0	500		0	0	0	0	1,160	5,360	1,400			
	Bilateral		0																
	Field Spt		0																
	Total	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Bilateral		0																
	Field Spt		0																
	Total	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0			0			
	Bilateral		0																
	Field Spt		0																
	Total	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0			0			
Total Bilateral		7,145	7,503	0		0	100	500		200	0	6,703	0						
Total Field Support		3,495	5,375	0		0	2,900	0		1,800	0	675	0						
TOTAL PROGRAM		10,640	12,878	0		0	3,000	500		2,000	0	7,378	0				28,000		

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- DA	
Econ Growth	0
[Of which Microenterprise]	0
HCD	0
PHN	5,500
Environment	7,378
[Of which Biodiversity]	500
Democracy	0
Humanitarian	0

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- ESF	
Econ Growth	0
[Of which Microenterprise]	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
[Of which Biodiversity]	0
Democracy	0
Humanitarian	0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	15,600
FY 2002 Target Program Level	12,400
FY 2003 Target Program Level	10,800

Brazil Strategic Plan X LAC Bureau Budget							
Program Budget Table							
Source: DA		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Remarks
SO 1 LAC Bureau Provided Budget Levels		4,598 (2,000)	5,267 (2,000)	5,150 (2,000)			
Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas	Low	4,720 (2,000)	5,200 (2,000)	5,200 (2,000)	5,200 (2,000)	5,200 (2,000)	Annual PPG-7 contributions of \$2 million are shown in parentheses.
	Medium	5,200 (2,000)	5,800 (2,000)	6,000 (2,000)	6,000 (2,000)	6,000 (2,000)	
	High	6,000 (2,000)	7,000 (2,000)	8,000 (2,000)	8,000 (2,000)	8,000 (2,000)	
SO 2 LAC Bureau Provided Budget Levels		780 (850)	850 (850)	850 (850)			
Reduced rate of growth in greenhouse gas emissions from energy sources	Low	780 (850)	1,000 (1,000)	1,000 (1,000)	1,000 (1,000)	1,000 (1,000)	Global Bureau funds are shown in parentheses.
	Medium	1,400 (1,400)	1,600 (1,600)	1,850 (1,850)	2,000 (2,000)	2,000 (2,000)	
	High	1,500 (1,500)	2,500 (2,500)	2,500 (2,500)	2,800 (2,800)	2,800 (2,800)	
SO 3 LAC Bureau Provided Budget Levels		2,000	2,000	2,000			
Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups	Low	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	Low level assumes program activities end in 2000.
	Medium	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	
	High	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	
SO 4 LAC Bureau Provided Budget Levels		3,000	2,000	0			
Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.	Low	3,000	2,000	0	0	0	All three levels reflect program funding completion in 1999 and program activity completion in 2000.
	Medium	3,000	2,000	0	0	0	
	High	3,000	2,000	0	0	0	
SpO 1 LAC Bureau Provided Budget Levels		500	500	500			
Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas	Low	500	755	0	0	0	Low level assumes program activities end in 2000.
	Medium	500	755	850	650	500	
	High	500	755	950	800	600	
LAC Bureau Provided Budget Levels		10,878	10,617	8,500			
USAID/Brazil Program Totals	Low	11,000	10,955	6,200	6,200	6,200	The PPG-7 contribution and the global energy funds are not shown.
	Medium	12,100	12,155	10,700	10,150	9,500	
	High	13,000	14,255	13,950	13,600	12,400	

B. Prioritization of Objectives

- a. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 1:Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.
- b. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 2:Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. (Former Special Objective 3: SpO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.)
- c. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 3:Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target areas.
- d. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No 1:Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.
- e. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 4:Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.

C. LINKAGE WITH CENTRALLY FUNDED MECHANISMS

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1 page

C. Linkage with Centrally Funded Mechanisms

GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT									
Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)					
				F Y 1998		F Y 1999		F Y 2000	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO1	936-5554 CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL - *CBD	High	7 years (1996-02)		360		500		500
SO1	936-5554 PARTNER PARKS - DEPT.. INTERIOR - *CBD	High	1 years (1998)		15		0		0
SO1	936-5556 USDA FOREST SERVICE - FRM II	High	4 years (1996-99)		200		250		0
SO1	936-5556 TROPICAL FOREST FOUNDATION - FRM II	High	4 years (1996-99)		100		100		0
SO3	936-3050 THE POPULATION COUNCIL - AIDS	High	1 years (1998)		75		0		0
SO3	936-3062 - PATHFINDER - AIDS	High	5 years (1998-02)		475		400		400
SO3	936-3090.02 BRAZIL AIDS PREVENTION	High	6 years (1997-02)		950		950		950
SO3	936-3090.03 BRAZIL AIDS PREVENTION	High	6 years (1997-02)		300		493		472
SO4	936-3050 THE POPULATION COUNCIL	High	6 years (1994-99)		50		0		0
SO4	936-3052 PCS	High	11 years (1990-00)		450		450		0
SO4	936-3054 POP. FELLOWS	High	11 years (1990-00)		150		0		0
SO4	936-3055 FPMD	High	11 years (1990-00)		600		500		0
SO4	936- 3062 PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL	High	9 years (1992-00)		1150		500		0
SO4	936-3069 JHPIEGO	High	7 years (1993-99)		500		450		0
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	5,375	0	4,593	0	2,322

SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

SO2 - Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use.

Former SpO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.)

SO3 - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target areas.

SO4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.

SPO1 - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.

SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime.

	1998	1999	2000
SO1=	675	850	500
SO3=	1,800	1,843	1,822
SO4=	2,900	1,900	0

* CDB = CONSERVATIONAL OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

D. WORKFORCE AND OE Requirements

1. Program Workforce Requirements

As proposed in the Strategic Plan, two new program-funded FSN PSC positions would be required during the R-4 period and one US PSC position. One program funded FSN PSC position would also be eliminated. The position changes would be as follows:

- With the phase-out of our PVO training program last year and the completion of the AOJ activities this year, we propose to eliminate the program officer/democracy/PVO FSN PSC position. The program functions would be assumed by the current At-Risk Youth FSN PSC. This program funded FSN PSC position will be transferred to the energy area.
- An FSN PSC energy advisor position would be created to assist with an increasingly complex set of activities in energy, to act as an implementation specialist to complement the technical expertise of the current energy FSN PSC advisor. This position can be financed within the current funding levels.
- One US PSC position would be created for two years, to act as an advisor to the health area as the health program goes through its transition to completion of the reproductive health activities and reorientation of the AIDS activities to the northeast in areas contiguous with the Reproductive Health activities and At-Risk Youth program. With the departure of the current GDO who has a strong health background, we feel that we will need two years of specialized health assistance to guide the program through its transition. This requirement would necessitate a funding increase which is discussed above.
- Completion of all reproductive health activities in FY-00 would allow for reduction of an additional program-funded population FSN position in that year.
- One FSN PSC position, an additional environmental advisor, would assist in the monitoring of the new PPG-7 contribution and increased level of environmental activities. This position would be engaged partly for the purpose of facilitating the expanded geographic scope of the program, but more importantly, to interact more closely with the World Bank in monitoring and Brazilian coordinators in implementing components of the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests, as well as coordinating with other donor agencies such as the IDB and Japanese. Thus, there would be a net increase of one program funded FSN PSC and one US PSC over the R-4 period.

2. OE Position Levels

No reduction in the USDH staff is contemplated. The normal checks and balances which the Agency should be interested in maintaining, management requirements, interaction with the Country Team, site travel, and normal leave require at least two USDHs. Even with two USDHs, there will be short periods when there is no USDH presence in Brasilia. No increase in FSN OE funded positions is proposed over the R-4 period.

D. WORKFORCE AND OE Requirements

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Lotus File u:\pub\r4\rfour98\fn-25512.wk4

Lotus File u:\pub\r4\rfour98\oe-25512.wk4

Lotus File u:\pub\r4\rfour98\wf-25512.wk4

16 pages

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL			Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512			FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC NEGATIVE REPORT - N/A			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL			Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512			FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC NEGATIVE REPORT - N/A			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:	512	FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC	NEGATIVE REPORT - N/A	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC	NEGATIVE REPORT - N/A	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Training Travel		0	0			0			0			0			0
21	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0			0			0
21	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	R & R Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Education Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Retirement Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0			0			0
21	Assessment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0			0			0
21	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22	Post assignment freight			0			0			0			0			0
22	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
22	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charge	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0			0			0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:	512	FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC	NEGATIVE REPORT - N/A	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC	NEGATIVE REPORT - N/A	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)			0			0			0			0			0
32	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases		_____			_____			_____			_____			_____		
Exchange Rate Used in Computations		_____	_____		_____	_____		_____	_____		_____	_____		_____	_____	

TRUST FUNDS & FSN SEPARATION FUND

Orgno.: 512
 Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL
NEGATIVE REPORT: N/A

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account

Action	FY 98			FY 99			FY 00		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Unfunded Liability (if any)
 at the end of each FY.

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular (\$000s)

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Balance Start of Year		0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate(s) Used

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property (\$000s)

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Balance Start of Year		0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID BRAZIL			Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512			FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

Org. Title: USAID BRAZIL			Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512			FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID BRAZIL Org. No: 512 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	70.0		70.0	73.5		73.5	73.5		73.5	77.5		77.5	77.5		77.5
	Subtotal OC 11.1	70.0	0.0	70.0	73.5	0.0	73.5	73.5	0.0	73.5	77.5	0.0	77.5	77.5	0.0	77.5
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	65.0		65.0	68.5		68.5	68.5		68.5	72.0		72.0	72.0		72.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	65.0	0.0	65.0	68.5	0.0	68.5	68.5	0.0	68.5	72.0	0.0	72.0	72.0	0.0	72.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	44.4		44.4	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0	36.8		36.8	36.8		36.8
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	15.8		15.8	16.5		16.5	16.5		16.5	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.7		0.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	22.0		22.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0	19.9		19.9	19.9		19.9
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	16.0		16.0	16.5		16.5	16.5		16.5	17.3		17.3	17.3		17.3
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	98.9	0	98.9	94.0	0.0	94.0	94.0	0.0	94.0	91.0	0.0	91.0	91.0	0.0	91.0
13	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID BRAZIL		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Training Travel	11.2		11.2	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
21	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Post Assignment Travel - to field	10.0		10.0			0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21	Assignment to Washington Travel	9.0		9.0			0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21	Home Leave Travel			0			0.0			0.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
21	R & R Travel			0	6.4		6.4	6.4		6.4	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
21	Education Travel			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Evacuation Travel			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Retirement Travel			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	24.0		24.0	13.1		13.1	13.1		13.1	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0
21	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
21	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	4.6		4.6	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21	Assessment Travel			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Recruitment Travel			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Other Operational Travel	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	99.8	0	99.8	77.5	0.0	77.5	77.5	0.0	77.5	81.0	0.0	81.0	81.0	0.0	81.0
22	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22	Post assignment freight	61.0		61.0			0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22	Home Leave Freight	9.0		9.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
22	Retirement Freight			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	70.0	0	70.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	20.0		20.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	20.0	0	20.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	35.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charge	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities	11.0		11.0	12.6		12.6	12.6		12.6	13.2		13.2	13.2		13.2
23.3	Telephone Costs	18.0		18.0	20.4		20.4	20.4		20.4	21.4		21.4	21.4		21.4
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID BRAZIL				Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 512				FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services			2.4		2.4	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
	Subtotal OC 23.3			31.9	0.0	31.9	36.0	0.0	36.0	36.0	0.0	36.0	37.6	0.0	37.6	37.6	0.0	37.6
24	Printing and Reproduction					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.2	Non-Federal Audits					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8
25.2	Staff training contracts					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	ADP related contracts					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2			7.4	0.0	7.4	8.7	0.0	8.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government ac			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			163.0		163.0	168.0		168.0	168.0		168.0	176.4		176.4	176.4		176.4
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts					0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3			163.0	0.0	163.0	168.0	0.0	168.0	168.0	0.0	168.0	176.4	0.0	176.4	176.4	0.0	176.4
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance					0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
	Subtotal OC 25.4			4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID BRAZIL Org. No: 512 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	8.4		8.4	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	8.5	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0	8.5	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	8.8
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Supplies and materials	6.1		6.1	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4	9.8		9.8	9.8		9.8
	Subtotal OC 26.0	6.1	0.0	6.1	7.4	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	7.4	9.8	0.0	9.8	9.8	0.0	9.8
31	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
31	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31	ADP Hardware purchases	8.0		8.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
32	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	80.0		80.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		735.0	0.0	735.0	598.1	0.0	598.1	598.1	0.0	598.1	614.4	0.0	614.4	614.4	0.0	614.4
Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases		_____			_____			_____			_____			_____		
Exchange Rate Used in Computations		_____			_____			_____			_____			_____		

Workforce

Org. USAID/BRAZIL FY 1998 On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire			0.5	0.5				1	1						1	2
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0							0	0
Program	0.5	0.5						1							0	1
FNS/TCN Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			2	2
OE Locally Recruited																
FNS/TCN Non-Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0							2	2
OE Locally Recruited								0		1				1	0	2
Program	3	2	1	1	1			8							0	8
Total Staff Levels	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Workforce

Org. USAID/BRAZIL FY 1999 Target On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5				0.5			1	1						1	2
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0							0	0
Program	1							1							0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:																
OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:																
OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0			1			1	2	2
Program	3	2	1	1	1			8							0	8
Total Staff Levels	4	2.5	1	1	1.5	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Org. USAID/BRAZIL FY 1999 Request On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire		0.5			0.5			1	1						1	2
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0							0	0
Program	1		0.5	0.5				2							0	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			2	2
OE Locally Recruited																
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0		1				1	2	2
OE Locally Recruited								0							0	0
Program	4	2	1	1	1			9							0	9
Total Staff Levels	5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	12	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	17
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Workforce

Org. USAID/BRAZIL FY 2000 Target On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire		0.5			0.5			1	1						1	2
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0							0	0
Program	1							1							0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			2	2
OE Locally Recruited																
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0							2	2
OE Locally Recruited								0		1				1	0	2
Program	3	2	1	1	1			8							0	8
Total Staff Levels	4	2.5	1	1	1.5	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Org. USAID/BRAZIL FY 2000 Request On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire		0.5			0.5			1	1						1	2
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0							0	0
Program	1		0.5	0.5				2							0	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			2	2
OE Locally Recruited																
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:								0							0	0
OE Internationally Recruited								0							2	2
OE Locally Recruited								0		1				1	0	2
Program	4	2	1	1	1			9							0	9
Total Staff Levels	5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	12	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	17
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Workforce

Org. USAID/BRAZIL FY 2001 On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire		0.5			0.5			1	1						1	2
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0							0	0
Program	1							1							0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited								0							0	0
OE Locally Recruited								0		1				1	2	2
Program	4	2	1		1			8							0	8
Total Staff Levels	5	2.5	1	0	1.5	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Org. USAID/BRAZIL Summary On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
FY 1998:																
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
OE Internationally Recr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	4	4
Total OE Funded Staf	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	6
Program Funded	3.5	2.5	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total FY 1998	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15

FY 1999 Target:																
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
OE Internationally Recr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	4	4
Total OE Funded Staf	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	6
Program Funded	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total FY 1999 Target	4	2.5	1	1	1.5	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15

FY 1999 Request:																
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
OE Internationally Recr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	4	4
Total OE Funded Staf	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	6
Program Funded	5	2	1.5	1.5	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total FY 1999 Request	5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	12	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	17

FY 2000 Target:																
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
OE Internationally Recr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	4	4
Total OE Funded Staf	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	6
Program Funded	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total FY 2000 Target	4	2.5	1	1	1.5	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15

Workforce

FY 2000 Request:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
OE Internationally Recr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	4	4	
Total OE Funded Staf	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	6	
Program Funded	5	2	1.5	1.5	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Total FY 2000 Request	5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	12	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	17	

FY 2001 Estimate:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
OE Internationally Recr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	4	4	
Total OE Funded Staf	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	6	
Program Funded	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Total FY 2000 Target	5	2.5	1	0	1.5	0	0	10	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	5	15	

MISSION :

USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE

BACKSTOP (BS)	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 98	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 99	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2000	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2001
01SMG	1	1	1	1
02 Program Off.				
03 EXO				
04 Controller				
05/06/07 Secretary				
10 Agriculture.				
11Economics				
12 GDO	1	1	1	1
12 Democracy				
14 Rural Dev.				
15 Food for Peace				
21 Private Ent.				
25 Engineering				
40 Environ				
50 Health/Pop.				
60 Education				
75 Physical Sci.				
85 Legal				
92 Commodity Mgt				
93 Contract Mgt				
94 PDO				
95 IDI				
Other*				
TOTAL	2	2	2	2

*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

Appendix V-A: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil				
RESULT NAME: SO2 - Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use.				
INDICATOR: 1. Incorporation of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use in the operation of key actors.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage (%)		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Contractor/cooperating agencies, key actors.	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of key actors who have met 60% of their annual program benchmarks for adopting clean and efficient energy production and use, divided by the total number of key actors.		1996		
COMMENTS: As activities initiate with each key actor, task orders will include identification whether actor has annual program benchmarks for adopting clean and efficient energy production and use. Points within the actor's annual plan that relate to adoption of clean and efficient energy production and use (within the limit of one year, after activities are initiated) will be identified between by key actor and contractor/cooperating agencies. In the case that actor does not have a defined annual plan, a set of realistic benchmarks will be set. Contractor/cooperating agencies will be required by USAID/Mission and USAID/Global Bureau to check achievement of benchmark entries by following on and requesting information to said key actor.		1997		
	Target	1998		

RESULT NAME: SO2IR1 - Targeted policies promoted that foster clean and efficient energy production and use.				
INDICATOR: Number of steps achieved in the advancement by key actors of policies and regulations that contribute to the adoption of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of steps		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Counterparts and key actors.	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996		
COMMENTS: Specific policies (inclusive of private sector firms' corporate policies, or utilities' policies) and regulations (Federal and State) will be targeted and stated in the R4.		1997		
	Target	1998		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 – Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. APPROVED:				
RESULT NAME: SO2IR2 Increased access of key actors to information on market-based mechanisms for operating and financing clean and efficient energy production and use.				
INDICATOR: Percent of key actors using market based mechanisms to operate and/or finance clean and efficient energy production and use.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage (%)		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Counterparts, cooperators, contractors and key actors.	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of key actors reporting that they perform target behaviors on a regular basis, or would if other barriers were not present, divided by the number of key actors reached through information, training, and outreach programs.		1996		
COMMENTS: Key actors are defined as the Ministry of Mines and Energy, PRODEEM/MME, PROCEL/MME, Energy Service Companies, Brazilian National Association for Energy Service Companies (ABESCO), Energy Efficiency Agencies or Institutes MME's Centers of Excellence and related universities, National Research Center for Power Research (CEPEL), investor and public owned power utilities (concessionaires), rural cooperatives, power permissionaires, NGOs, Renewable Energy Developers and their associations, ANEEL and selected State regulatory agencies, selected development and commercial banks and financial/investment institutions.		1997		
	Target	1998		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. APPROVED:				
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil				
RESULT NAME: SO2IR3 Increased availability and use of financing for clean and efficient energy production and use.				
INDICATOR: 1. Number of projects under development which are funded by mechanisms created, leveraged or supported by USAID.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Projects		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996		
COMMENTS:		1997		
	Target	1998		
INDICATOR: 2. Dollar value of non-USAID funds influenced or leveraged to develop renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy projects, as a result of USAID activities.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Dollars		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996		
COMMENTS: Non-USAID funding value influenced by its activities (e.g., portions of World Bank loans, the developers' portion of REPSO cost-shares, etc.), GOB funds made available under the influence of USAID.		1997		
	Target	1998		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use. APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil				
RESULT NAME: SO2IR4 Increased technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms for clean and efficient energy production and use.				
INDICATOR: 1. Number of cooperation initiatives (pilot programs, research/ development delegations or other cooperation initiatives) that facilitated the application of clean and efficient energy technologies and know-how under Brazilian conditions.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of cooperation initiatives.		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Contractors/cooperator and counterparts	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996		
COMMENTS:		1997		
	Target	1998		
INDICATOR: 2. Number of clean and efficient energy projects of key actors or influenced by key actors which were benefited from USAID/Brazil funded cooperation initiatives.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of clean and efficient energy projects.		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Contractors, cooperating agencies and key actors.	Baseline	1995		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996		
COMMENTS:		1997		
	Target	1998		

V. APPENDICES

B. Common Objectives Table

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3 pages.